Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
If does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 221 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" makes the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks And Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, FORT, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	7,00,70,650/
PAID-UP CAPITAL	69,93,990/

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.B.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

BANKING,

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 1 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent
48, Churchgate Street

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bomaby.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 26,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00 000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO, LIMITED.

Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc. please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about ..... Rs. 19,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings)
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,70,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE
GREAT INDIA FIRE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Fire Insurance of every description accepted at lowest current rates.
For particulars and rates apply to:—
SECRETARIES,
6, Hamam Street, Fort,
Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED in all unrepresented districts.

VICTORY
OVER
CONSUMPTION

FAREWELL VISITS
TO BOMBAY.

My many cures have created a sensation, but in answer to requests from patients and others, in October I start on a two months' tour including Lucknow, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra and Delhi.
For particulars of WONDERFUL CURES please write
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., L.L.D.,
LONAVLA.

"ESAALI"
OF
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY (EMPIRE BUILDING)
THE HOUSE FOR "SILKS OF VALUE"
Our stock contains a wonderful assortment of
DAINTY SILKS . .
FOR
DAINTY GARMENTS

TEXTURE—FASCINATING
COLOURING—DELIGHTFUL

AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

Grand Unique advantages offered to the intending purchasers of 5½% War Loan Bonds.
GO TO
THE INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LD.,
if you want to hit two birds with one stone and that in the MOST ECONOMICAL WAY.

YOU PURCHASE the 1928 5½ per cent War Loan Bond and you insure your life *gratis* at the same time simply by taking out the new War Loan Bond Policy of the EQUITABLE.

Some of the great and special advantages of the course are as follows:—
1. The Equitable will buy the Bonds for you.
2. You have not to pay the full price of the Bond you require, in a lump sum at once.
3. You pay by small, convenient quarterly, half-yearly or yearly instalments by way of premium.
4. These payments are spread over ten years.
5. The total sum thus paid by you in ten years is *considerably less* than the present issue price of the Bonds.
6. If you die even after paying only one yearly instalment (premium)—say Rs. 95—your family or your estate immediately gets a Bond worth Rs. 1,050 redeemable by the Government in September 1928, *without your family or your estate having to pay any further instalment.*
7. The Equitable rates of the above instalments are the lowest possible.
8. The above rates are even lower than the rates for an ordinary 10 years Endowment Assurance policy of the Company.
9. The Equitable schemes will suit all sorts and conditions of men—the poor and the rich, the young and the aged alike.
10. Thus by simply taking out the Equitable policy you benefit yourself, your family and your country in a very solid and lucrative way.

For full particulars apply immediately (stating your age and the face value of the bond you want to purchase) to the *India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd., 1, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.*

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars.
Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
FORT, MEDOWS STREET, OPP. MESSRS. TREACHER & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO GENTLEMEN TO SECURE ARTISTIC ARTICLES TO DECORATE THEIR HALLS AND DRAWING ROOMS.
Grand Auction Sale of a very valuable, rare, and especially selected artistic coloured marble Italian Statues life size coloured and white marble hall figures, crosses specially made by well-known artist etc., etc. M
Messrs. B. MANEKLAL & Co., Auctioneers will sell on THURSDAY the 19th Sept. 1918 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), by Public Auction, at their rooms situated at the entrance of the Medows St. Opp. Messrs. Treacher and Co., a very valuable, rare and especially selected coloured marble Italian statues, artistic Hall figures specially made by a well-known artist, powder boxes, photo frame, vases, centre prices, duck bowls paper-weights, of assorted designs and colours.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
Terms as usual.
B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th September 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medows Street.

SALE OF 11 BALES WHITE SHIRTING.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will by order of A. Meyer, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the following defaulting buyers, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th September, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their sale room the following:—
On account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Mr. Selim D Bassons:—
Ex. S. S. City of Agra.
No. 1369/72—4 bales White Shirting No. 7 B.
Ex. S.S. Clan Fraser.
No. 3991/92—2 bales White Shirting No. 7 B.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting buyers Messrs. Hajee Syed Mohomed Hoosein Kazarani and Hiralal Gulabchand:—
5 bales Liepmann White Shirting No. 7.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days against delivery order.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th Sept., 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURES, WEARING APPARELS, Etc., Etc.
Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estates and effects of the undermentioned parties, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Government Dockyard the following:—
(1) Re Estate of late Mrs. L. J. Holtham:—
Adjustable wooden table, cane chairs, stands, shelves, dining table, meat-safe, iron bed mattresses, platedware, crockery, Chinaware, oval looking glass with stand, lamp, door curtains, window curtains, cooking utensils, books, wearing apparels, tin trunks, hat boxes, fibre trunks, etc., etc.
(2) Re Estate of late Mr. J. W. Curtis:—
Cotton coats and trousers, overcoat, dress suits, boots, shoes, leather and canvas cabin trunks, etc., etc.
(3) Re. Estate of late Mr. S. E. Lakere:—
Wooden box, cotton coats, and trousers, boots, metal watch box, collars, ties, etc., etc.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th September, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATE

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," To Be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 *per insertion; every additional word* one anna. ...

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

NOTICE—Please order Rainy Season and Cold Weather, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, imported or acclimatised, Plants, etc., etc., from THE OUDH SEED STORES, Lucknow. Catalogue post-free. 1235

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED immediately—A SCIENCE TEACHER for a local School. Apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 857, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1873

WANTED—CANVASSERS for securing advertisements for an illustrated book about Indian Ruling Princes.
Professor S. RANDHAVA 2, Frere Road, 2nd floor.

WANTED—LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST for Military Office in Deolali. Terms Rupees 85/- per mensem and free furnished quarters. Apply by letter to the Commandant, Deolali. 1895

WANTED—Smart HINDOO COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to Dr. J. L. DESAI, Hirabag, C. P. Tank Road. 1819

WANTED—An experienced EUROPEAN as FOREMAN for a Sewing and Wood Working Mills. Apply sharp to Box No. 851, Advt. Dept., "Combay Chronicle." 1857

WANTED—A MILLER for a flour mill in up-country. Apply stating terms and with copies of certificates to Box No. 850, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 1852

WANTED—Smart LINOTYPE OPERATORS to work on piece-work system. Only qualified and competent men required. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

REQUIRED for the Taj Mahal Hotel, a LAUNDRY MANAGER, must be thoroughly acquainted with all laundry work and be strict disciplinarian. Also required two LINEN ROOM GIRLS for needlework. Apply to MANAGER.

WANTED immediately—An ASSISTANT PAY CLERK, salary Rs. 80 p.m. for 1st three months, thereafter if service approved, Rs. 100 p.m. Security required Rs. 5,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, or War Loan Bonds. Apply in person to the Chief Auditor, Vincent Road, Dadar. 1888

WANTED—TALLY CLERKS for service in the Marine Transport Department at Bushire. Salary Rs. 125 per mensem consolidated. No other concessions. Apply with copies of testimonials to the office of the DIRECTOR ROYAL INDIAN MARINE, Government Dockyard, Bombay. 1878

WANTED the public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "An 'excellent' dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." Price Rs. 1-6. Apply to the AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

WANTED.—A European GOVERNESS for three children of an Indian Chief in the Deccan. Applications should be addressed to Box No. 839, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," with particulars regarding nationality, educational qualifications, age, experience of work with references and certificates, salary and other terms. 1801

WANTED—The SERVICES of a trained Civil Engineer or a retired Upper Subordinate for the P. W. Department of the Idar State. One having experience of tank irrigation system will be preferred. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and pay expected, should be addressed to the MEKHMA KHAS, Idar State, Himatnagar. (A. P. Ry.) 1788

WANTED.

ONE DYNAMO—From 200 to 300 Amps. 110 Volts also Accumulators for the same. Apply stating price, number of cells in accumulators, condition, and makers' name to Box No. 801, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1630

WANTED—LANCASHIRE BOILERS: 28' to 30' long, 7' to 8' diameter. Steam 160 lbs. Fitted with the usual mountings. Must be in good condition. Apply stating makers' name, price and where seen, to Box No. 800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1629

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunsar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING PAPER and Assorted Coloured INKS. Apply to M. S. PILLAY, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Ladis (Slabs) Machine Polished Tandur (white) Madras (black) large stock for immediate delivery. Apply MARBLE FACTORY Co., 1, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay. 1825

DARJEELING TEA—Nice flavoury Orange Pekoe 5 lb. per V.P.P. Rs. 5-8; Broken Pekoe 5 lbs. V.P.P. Rs. 4-14. Apply MANAGER, Happy Valley Tea Estate, P. O. Darjeeling. 1760

FOR SALE.—MOTOR CYCLE, 7 horsepower, 1914, Indian, two speed free-engine with coach-built sidecar. Indian featherweight 1916, 2½ horse-power, three-speed Kickstarter. Smith motorwheel, 1917 2½ horsepower. All in excellent condition. For particulars apply Box No. 852 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1863

FOR SALE—LATHES, Sawmill, Agricultural and Ginning Machinery, Oil and Steam Engines, Boilers, etc. Scrap Iron, Mild Steel, etc. Enquiries solicited. Apply Box No. 787, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1554

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms, facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Decent shops at the Junction of Warden and Nepean Sea road. Very attractive for Motor Show Rooms, Chemists, Tailors and others. For plan, elevation and changes see Haji Ahmed Oomer & Son. 229, Khoja Mohala (12 to 4) S. T. Post No. 3. 1874

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on THURSDAY, the 19th September, at 7 p.m.

M. INNES KER,
B. D. BARNES,
1458 Joint Honorary Secretaries.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

PAGEANT AND FETE TO BE HELD AT POONA ON 18TH AND 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.

AS accommodation in trains is limited, it is suggested that those who may be visiting Poona to attend this Fete, should notify their intention of travelling to the Station Master, in order that he may arrange their accommodation, beforehand so as to prevent disappointment.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th September, 1918. 1769

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the office of the Cotton Contracts Committee and the Cotton Clearing House will be removed on Tuesday the 17th instant to the first floor of the War Purposes Board building, Ballard Road. (Telephone No. 4120).

All communications addressed to the Committee and all documents which Members desire to exchange through the Clearing House must accordingly be delivered at the said new office, on and after the 17th instant.

(Sd) G. WILES,
Chairman,
1889 Cotton Contracts Committee.

NOTICE.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at 2 p.m. on 26th September 1918 for supply of metal for 1919-20 on roads in the Thana District. A sum of Rs. 50 in the currency notes as earnest money is to accompany the tender.

2. Information regarding the contract and blank forms of tenders may be obtained from the office of the undersigned on working days except the day of receiving tenders, on payment of Rupee One.

3. No alteration in the tender form is allowed. Rates to be entered both in words and figures in English.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Thana District.
Thana, Sept. 12th, 1918. 1887

BLUE-BLACK INK PILL.

This is of a very bright deep colour non-corrosive and has no sediment. One pill gives you sufficiently 1 big pot of ink. Price:—One gross (144 Pills) Annas 15; Postage Annas 4. GREEN INK, One gross (144 Pills) Annas 15; Postage Annas 4; RED INK, One gross (144 Pills) Re. 1-8-0, Postage Annas 4. The Pills are sent in nice box per gross. Diamond Blue Black; 15 Annas per inch. Postage 4 Annas.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
15-3, (C) Lakshmi Dutt's Lane,
Baghbazar P. O., CALCUTTA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Gace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will of Javerchand Thoban of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, grain merchant, a widower ..... Deceased.

Bai Jivibai daughter of the deceased and widow of Vithaldas Naaronji of Bombay Sorathia Bania Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Chinchpoogly, outside the Fort the sole executrix named in the Will .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit brefore the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 6th day of September, 1918.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
1879 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Nagardas Juthabhai Mehta has contracted to sell to the purchaser, who is our client, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground (since redeemed) together with the messuage tenements or dwelling structures standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi, 1st Parsiwada without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,157 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 286, New No. 1974, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 7438 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1706 (1 & 2), 1707 and 1818, Street Nos. 8 and 8A, 10-12, 24, 26, 28 and 30 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Khetwadi, 1st Parsiwada Lane, on or towards the West by sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by Khetwadi Main Road and on or towards the South by the property of Fatmabai Abdul Khalak.

Dated this 16th day of September 1918.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
1893 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, LUGGAGE, AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 17th, WEDNESDAY the 18th & THURSDAY the 19th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods, luggage and parcels, etc., consisting of 17 bags chillies, bags of sugar, bales of cotton piece-goods, one bundle velvet, bicycles, parcels of shoes, leather trunks and boxes, brass, copper, aluminium and enamelware, wooden toys, empty casks, scissors, Badminton bats, football covers, worsted socks, Navar for cots, bags of wheat, bags of dall and rice, baskets of glass bangles, bales of gunnies, 7 cases biscuits, tinned corned beef, raisins, walnuts, asafoetida, indigo, clocks, lead pencils, aromatic sticks, leather belts, dry ginger jwari, 2 cases of jam, one bale kamblies, old clothing, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BALES GINS OF CURRIMBHOY, CRESCENT AND FAZALBHOY MILLS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 17th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Sha Khushaldas Damodardas at his shop at Ganesh Chowk 2nd Gully, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of Sha Jayantilal Bhailal of Gamukh Gully.

60 Bales each 60 pieces Gins of Currimbhoy, Crescent and Fazalbhoy Mills of different numbers.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES COUNTRY MADE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 17th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop of Sha Khushaldas Damodardas at Ganesh Chowk 2nd Gully Mulji Jetha Market:—

10 Bales each 50 pieces Country-made Shirtings 60 inches and 39 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES JACONETS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the shop of Sha Khushaldas Damodardas at Ganesh Chawk, 2nd gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Rughnathdas Mulji & Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Madhavji Phulchand:—

3 Bales each 200 pieces Jaconets No. 636.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS ETC., AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings such as bags of cottonseeds, bags of wheat, bags of linseeds, bags of Hirda, bags of dry chillies, bags of rice, bags of toor, bags of castorseeds, bags of bhusa, bags of turmeric, bags of sugar, bags of gram, bundles of cloth, iron pipes, bundles of wool, wooden planks, bundles of jagree, bags of sali and bags of sweeping grain etc., etc.

1 case Medicine Inv. No. 1, of 3-6-1918 Dhulia to Bombay originally booked from V. T. to Dhulia under Inv. 581 of 12-2-1918.

Senders Messrs. Kemp and Co., Consignees selves.

A deposit of 50 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 17th September 1918.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.
(Continued.)

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
8-30 Extra Cinema
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
THE GAIETY CO. Presents
VARIETIES
AND THE WORLD'S ENORMOUS SUCCESS
"WHO'S GUILTY?"
Featuring
ANNA NILSON & TOM MOORE
In a series of thrilling dramas each story of which is independent and complete in itself
The First Two Dramas
"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH"
and
"BEYOND RECALL"
"WHO'S GUILTY?"
HOLD THE MIRROR UP TO NATURE.
"WHO'S GUILTY?"
It is imposible to beat
Is a type of play which should be seen by everyone and is interesting and full of action. It drives Home
A GREAT MORAL TRUTH.
THURSDAY NEXT
A GALA ATTRACTION

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

To-day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
LAST NIGHT OF
The Holiday Attraction. A double full 2 hours' programme.
DR. RICHARD ROWE
Hypnotist and Electrical Wizard, Conjurer in conjunction with
MYSTIC MORA
The Clairvoyante, Ghostly Manifestations, Spirit Ties, Lightning Exchanges.
A 5-reel Bluebird Photoplay
"THE RESCUE"
featuring the well-known Artists
LON CHANEY, Wm. STOWELL, DOROTHY PHILLIPS.
PRICES FOR THE DOUBLE PROGRAMME
Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2.
Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.
Seats could be reserved in advance at Royal Opera House at 1½ of the above rates
ENTIRE CHANGE OF
The Double Programme To-Morrow.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15; & 10 P.M.
THE MOST POPULAR AND BEST KNOWN OF ALL ENGLISH ACTRESSES
Ellen Terry
In a stirring 6 Reel drama
"Her Greatest Performance"

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.
TO-NIGHT at 7, 8-45, & 10-30.
MESSRS. PATANKER, FRIENDS & Co.'s FIRST MASTER SERIAL
The Exile of Rama
First instalment—5 parts.
The Universal Screen Magazine and a Comic.
EXTRA SHOW TO-DAY AT 5-15.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
On Thursday 19th September at 7 p.m.
A SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
IN AID OF
T.M. Silver Wedding Gift Fund
A Special Programme will be shown on the occasion.

AMUSEMENTS.

Poona Pageant
AND
Fete.

18th and 19th September on the Race Course
IN AID OF THE
Women's Branch
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND
AND THE
WILLINGDON SOLDIERS' CLUB FUND.
Under the Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT,
HER EXCELLENCY LADY WILLINGDON, C.I., D.B.E.

DAILY.

Assault-at-Arms. ..	10 a.m. to 5 p.m
Pageant and Grand Tableau	5 to 6-30 p.m
Fete	5 p. m. to midnight
Torchlight Procession and Musical Ride ..	9 to 10 p. m.
Grand Entertainment by St. Helena's School ..	10 to 11 p.m.
Fireworks	11 p. m. to midnight.

THE FETE WILL INCLUDE
Numerous stalls where can be bought the best that the art and industry of India and Ceylon can produce.
ALSO
Cinema, Theatre, Wrestling, Side-shows innumerable,
BANDS & HIGHLAND PIPERS
BUFFETS
European and Indian Refreshments,
Special table d'hote dinner will be served at 8 p. m.
(Book at the Pageant Office, East Street Poona.)
Prices of admission to the Race Course
Rs. 2 from 2 to 7 p. m.
Re. 1 from 7 p. m. to midnight.
(Soldiers in uniform and children under 12 half price.)
Tickets for Grand Stand
to view the Pageant, Torchlight Procession and Fireworks
Rs. 10, 5 and 2.
(Plan at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., POONA.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT!
THE FIRST GREAT INDIAN SERIAL
20,000 feet long
THE EXILE OF SHRI RAMA
FIRST SIX PARTS THIS WEEK
Three Shows nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

PROGRAMME No. 1 TO-NIGHT at 9-30
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents
M. S. COWAN'S
Clever Company of Entertainers
"THE CAMEOS"
Including the Inimitable Comedian
ATHOL TIER
The Man with the Laughing Legs.
PLANS AT ROSE & Co.
NO CINEMA SHOW TO-DAY.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR
"BELGIUM"
The immortal deeds of this brave little nation. Re-organisation of the Belgian Army—Belgian recruits in training in France, etc., etc.
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL SERIAL
THE HIDDEN HAND
Chapter 12th & 13th.
PATHE GAZETTE
Stray Shots in the Lone Star State—Travel
Mr. Cachealot's Conscience—Comic.
Time: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p. m
Extra Show Every Sunday 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

POONA ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ARYAN CINEMA

Opp. Reay Market, City.
Saturday 14th to Tuesday 17th September.
FOURTH INSTALMENT OF
THE
HIDDEN HAND
Episodes 8 and 9
Together with Two Pathe Comics.
The Exile of Shri Rama starts from Sat. 28th Sept.

CAMBAY STATE WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

Tickets at Rs. 2 each. Proceeds after deducting the expenses to be distributed in prizes to be given in War Bonds. Complimentary Tickets allowed. First Prize Rs. 20,000. Closing and drawing of Lottery extended to 9-11-18 and 23-11-18 respectively. Tickets not sent V.P.P. Apply to the Secretaries of the War Loan Lottery, Cambay.

WHO IS?

The largest Importer and Contractor of Second-Hand Clothings in India?
K. C. MARROTT,
189-91 Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 1776.

SWADESHI SOAPS

THE
Hindustan Soap & Candle Works, Ltd.,
WALKESHWAR ROAD, BOMBAY
prepares best kinds of Bar and Toilet Soaps, free from animal fats
A TRIAL SOLICITED.
Special rates for Wholesale Merchants and Commission Agents.
For further particulars apply,

Tel. No. 3856. Tele. "Aminbros."
National Glass Works.
Agents:—
AMIN BROS & CO.,
174, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The Bombay monsoon strengthened slightly in the peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Madras Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, Hyderabad, south-east Madras and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Assam, North-west Frontier Province, East Rajputana, Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

The principal amounts are:—Kyaukpyu two inches; Akyab four; Bhamo, Sibsagar one and a half; Cherrapunji seven; Burdwan, Bogra two; Rajkot one; Ahmednagar a half; Gulbarga, Madras one; Bellary two; and Masulipatam one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in South-east Madras.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th Sept. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.852 Inch
Temperature of Air	82.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.6 „
Dew Point	74.4 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.760 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	5.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 „
Minimum do.	78.0 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE,W,WNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	110 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches
Total fall during month	2.03 „
Do. do. year	34.42 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th Sept.....	0.00 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water: Bombay Mean time		Depth on Sill		Low Water: Bombay Mean time		Depth on Sill	
	Sept	h.	m.	ft.	in.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	16	m 7	27	25	2	m 0	33	18	7
		7	17a	24	4	8	8a	20	4
Tues.	17	m 8	33	26	1	m 1	48	18	0
		8	30a	25	6	9	42a	19	0
Wed.	18	m 9	18	27	1	m 2	41	17	3
		9	27a	26	10	9	29a	17	8
Thur	19	m 10	0	28	0	m 3	30	16	6
		10	19a	28	1	4	8a	16	3
Fri.	20	m 10	41	28	8	m 4	18	16	0
		11	8a	29	2	4	4a	15	1
Sat.	21	m. 11	22	29	1	m 5	5	15	9
		11	57a	29	9	5	30a	14	2
Sun.	22	0	3a	29	2	m 5	52	15	11
		0	44a	29	2	6	14a	13	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Sept. 16 (Monday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 41m.
„ 17 (Tuesday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 40m.
„ 18 (Wednesday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 39m.
„ 19 (Thursday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 39m.
„ 20 (Friday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 38m.
„ 21 (Saturday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 37m.
„ 22 (Sunday)	6h 28m.	6h. 36m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Sept. 5d. 4h. 18.7m. p.m.; First quarter 13d. 9h. 3.3m. p.m., Full Moon 20d 6h. 30.9m p.m., Last quarter 27d. 10h 8.6m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 16th September 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is very low in the east Punjab. Day temperature continues high in the eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air continues very dry. Day temperature is moderately above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Temperature is in excess at Kotah by day and night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in Central India West and the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is above the average at Ahmedabad and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below the average at most stations. Day temperature is slightly or moderately above normal; night temperature is in slight excess in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.27in. of rain and Aurangabad 0.31in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is above the average except at Ahmednagar, where it is in slight defect; night temperature is also above normal at a few stations.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in north Malabar, Mysore, the Madras Deccan, on the north Madras coast, and in the north of Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan; the largest amount is only 0.70in. at Bangalore. Some indications of a strengthening of the monsoon are apparent on the west coast and an increase of rainfall may occur there.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, the 16th of September 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	92.2	84	70	—	0*	—0.01
Do. (1 th Sept) ..	92.1	80.4	87	—	0	—0.08
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (16th Sept) ..	85.6	81.2	75	—	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.3	75.6	59	—	1.27	—3.86
Rawalpindi ..	93.4	67.4	67	—	13.63	—7.23
Lahore	100.4	76.2	54	—	4.07	—7.18
Hissar	99.8	69.4	44	—	10.56	—7.09
Ambala	99.7	69.1	51	—	9.44	—12.61
Delhi	95.0	72..	57	—	10.26	—10.94
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100.1	77.8	48	—	11.83	—10.02
Mainpuri	..	..	..	—	..	..
Jhansi	..	..	..	—	..	..
Cawnpore	98.6	73.7	49	—	15.82	—13.68
Allahabad	97.1	76.5	63	—	25.44	—5.76
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	101.9	77.0	62	—	3	—2.16
Karachi	88.8	77.1	72	—	3.10	—0.79
Ajmer	94.0	77	66	—	5.68	—11.77
Jaipur	..	..	..	—	..	..
Kotah	99.0	75.4	57	—	14.08	—6.61
Mount Abu ..	75 0	.. .4	76	—	35 58	—18 11
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.2	73.3	67	—	2.77	—10.17
Dwarka	87.4	77	77	—	1.05	—12.25
Veraval	88	76.1	75	—	5.86	—10.7
Rajkot	93	170.5	72	—	5.23	—15 14
Bhavnagar Para ..	91	74..	77	—	9.75	—14.09
Surat	91	76.3	71	—	35.	—21.90
Ahmedabad ..	95.1	75 2	73	—	7.13	—10 23
Deesa	92	72.0	72	—	15.3	—6 3
Neemuch	94.1	70.8	72	0.02	18.26	—6.85
Indore	..	..	..	—	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.8	72.5	73	—	37.10	10 31
Sangor	91.0	74.8	69	—	31.10	7 2
Hoshangabad ..	91	72.2	73	—	25 80	—16 22
Khandwa	95	75.6	68	—	18.06	—14 83
Akola	99.0	76.0	71	0.05	9.18	—16 27
Amraoti	95	74.8	73	..	15.79	—10 22
Nagpur	94	73.9	68	—	27.08	—13.05
Chanda	93	73.0	77	—	34.26	—8.26
Raipur	93	170.5	81	—	60 44	+19.42
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87	179 3	85	..	21.96	—32 49
Ratnagiri	86	75 9	7	—	50 84	—39 82
Marmagao	84	..	92	..	61.67	—31 67
Karwar	85.5	74.2	91	—	60.16	—65 44
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.7	73 8	81	0.06	8.73	—12.43
Ahmednagar ..	89	71.5	83	0.27	8.90	—11 46
Poona	85.0	..	74	—	5.57	—14 717
Sholapur	92.8	74.0	69	—	9.48	—12 69
Bijapur	91	67.5	72	—	2.19	—9.23
Belgaum	84	69.7	87	..	6.48	—21 3
Aurangabad ..	88	64.0	79	0.31	5.45	—15 83
Nizamabad (Indur)	92	174.7	77	..	9.38	—17. 0
Hyderabad	89.0	68.5	76	—	11.06	—10.81
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.1	3.8	85	0.11	96.59	—67.73
Calicut	88.8	69.5	85	—	71.04	—64.89
Cochin	88	5.7	88	—	58.72	—85.40
Colombo	87	2.7.8	81	—	49.27	—8.77
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	91	380	87	0.19	18 43	—2 53
Bellary	90	3.0	87	0.66	4 03	—3.86
Cuddapah	9	.7 3	81	0.09	3.96	—6.92
Madras	9	674	90	—	7.21	—.00
Bangalore	85	65.7	81	0.70	9.18	—6 82
Coimbatore ..	90	.71	72	0.02	.67	—.31
Trichinopoly ..	90	5 6	72	—	9 12	+0.35
Negapatam	87	374.9	79	0.2	3.48	—3 53

ALL INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The following names of British officers appear in the casuality list No. 735, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED.

Royal Air Force:—Lieut. A. A. Cullen.
I.A.R.O.:—Lieut. G. B. Walter.

the most up-to-date Hindu Lodge opened near Charni Road, with Electric Lights, Fans and all necessary requirements. Excels all others in purity and cleanliness.

SANDHURST HINDU LODGE.
VRINDAVANDAS MANSION,
Near Old America-India Cinema,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

Spacious, well ventilated & furnished Rooms, Sound and substantial Food. Rates very moderate to suit all pockets. Trial is earnestly solicited. Tele. Address "KATTY"

A book particularly written for Business men, Public Accountants and Auditors, Students of Commerce and Law.

"Officially recommended as a text by the Government Accountancy Diploma Board and adopted by the premier Colleges of Commerce in Bombay."

ELEMENTS OF INDIAN MERCANTILE LAW

By SOHRAB E. DAVAR, BARRISTER-AT-LAW!

Principal of the Davar's College of Commerce; Final Examination Certificate holder of the Incorporated Accountants and the Chartered Secretaries (London); Examiner in Commerce to the University of Bombay and the Mysore Government; Author of 'Higher Accounting with Auditing Notes,' etc.

Rs. 6-8.

This work deals with the subject of Mercantile Law in general through the medium of separate chapters distinguishing the Indian Law and Mercantile Practice from that of England. The chapters treat on Contracts, Bailments, Mortgages, Partnership, Sale of Goods, Company Law, Insurance, Shipping, Negotiable Instruments and Bills of Exchange, Limitations, Stamp Act, Liquidation, etc., etc.

FOR COPIES APPLY TO—

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Sept. 13th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	7,000
„ to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Oct.	34.41
„ „ Jan.	33.46
„ „ Mar.	33.32
Spot Cotton at New York	36.20
„ „ Orleans	33.50
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	32.56
„ „ Jan.	32.44
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

Bales

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..	87,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	10,000
„ „ to France and Continent ..	27,000
„ „ to Japan	4,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports.. ..	838,000
„ „ at Interior Ports	710,000

New York, Sept. 14th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	30,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	Nil
„ to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Oct.	33.29
„ „ Jan.	32.59
„ „ Mar.	32.30
Spot Cotton at New York	35.85
„ Orleans	33.50
Futures at New Orleans Oct....	31.50
„ „ Jan.	31.43
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Nominal	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 14th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
„ „ „ 4	4 6/8
Interest day to day loans	3
„ 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	58½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	58½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	88½
Government Securities 3½%	59½
8x. On London at Paris France	28.07

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 14th

3½% 1925—1928	£88½
4½% 1926—1946	£100½
5% New	£95½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 14th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Paid	..
Wheat Choice White Bombay Paid	..

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Quoted	77/6
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. Quoted	77

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Paid	79/6

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat, 418 lbs. ex Ship Afloat Value	610
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£125½
Hard Spelter	Nominal

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Buyers	17/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec Buyers	19/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Nominal	3/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Buyers	2/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.

The market is closed to-day for the Bakrid and Khordad Sal holidays. Yesterday (Sunday) the bazaar rates were Rs. 867 for Fine Broach September, and Rs. 840 for Fully Good Broach April May.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Sept. 16th—6-0 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. a. p.
Ready		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30.. ..	70 0 0	10 1 0
„ „ Cawnpore 70-30 ..	70 0 0	10 1 0
„ Karachi Bangla	70 0 0	10 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 6 0
„ Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 6 0
„ Yellow Cawnpore ..	9 8 0	9 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 5 0	10 11 0
„ „ Thin	10 0 0	10 6 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	90 0 0	— — —
„ Gajar 75.25	85 0 0	— — —
„ Gajar 50.50	80 0 0	— — —
„ Black	75 0 0	— — —
Poppyseed, White	12 0 0	12 11 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	— — —
Mowraseed	0 0 0	6 8 0
Barley	51 0 0	7 0 0
Castorseed	90 0 0	18 6 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	9 2 6	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	10 1 0	
Linseed May	12 0 6	
Linseed Sept.	10 11 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARNMARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 16th 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1—7— 0
Shapurji No. 10	1—6—12
Simplex No. 10	1—4—10
Edward No. 10	1—4— 8
Light Horses No. 61	1—0— 4

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 16th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
„ Demand	1 6 1
Do. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 6½
Fcs. Demand	104
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	250½
Shanghai	342
Japan	154
Singapore	156

Market Steady.

The Rates are unchanged to-day owing to Mohamedan and Parsis Holiday.

MORARJI GOCULDAS DPG. AND W. J CO., LTD.

A meeting of the above company was held on Saturday last, when the directors' annual report was submitted and adopted. It stated:—

"The Net Profits of the Company amount to Rs. 18,52,246-9-9 inclusive of the Balance of Rs. 45,778-3-7 brought forward from last year's accounts, which will be considered highly satisfactory.

Having paid from the above sum an adinterim Dividend at the rate of Rs. 200 per share, for the half-year ended 31st December last, viz., Rs. 2,30,000, there remains the available balance of Rs. 16,22,246-9-9. From this, your Directors have set apart—depreciation of machinery account Rs. 2,00,000, depreciation of building account 50,000; reserve fund account Rs. 2,00,000; new chawls fund account Rs. 1,50,000; reserve dividend fund account Rs. 19,818-4-4; fire insurance fund account Rs. 52,836-4; super tax fund account Rs. 1,25,000; Income tax fund account Rs. 1,20,000; sprinkler's installation account Rs. 15,000; investment reserve fund account Rs. 25,000, workmen's amelioration fund account Rs. 25,000 and special bonus to Company's employees Rs. 10,000. They recommend disposal of the balance as under dividend at the rate of Rs. 400 per share for the half-year ended 30th June last Rs. 4,60,000 and bonus to Company's employees Rs. 45,160.

Your Directors wish to bring to your notice that they have invested 3 lakhs in 5½ per cent. second war loan bonds payable in 1928; also further vacant land admeasuring 27,520 square yards, has been leased (with option for an outright purchase) from the Improvement Trust in the vicinity of the Mill at the rate of Rs. 10-8-0 per square yard. Further, your Directors have been now erecting as a trial, a block of chawls for the Mill operatives on the ground belonging to the Company near the Mill and known as Soonder Leherey's Chawls. If the block proves successful for the object in view, similar blocks will be from time to time erected. Subject to the confirmation of the shareholders, they have contributed Rs. 1,000 to the Seamen's Institute.

The retiring directors Sir V. D. Thackersey and Mr. Mulraj Khatau were re-elected.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Times, on the 16th September 1918 was 30·69 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000 Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-12 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·6036 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96-6 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0151 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95-2 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·1248 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....

or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of
Bengal
Bombay out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....
Madras
day of .....1919.

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FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS

GOGARI MOHALLA AFFRAY.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS.

King-Emperor (Complainant) v. Dawood Giga (accused).

(*Before Justice Macleod and a Special Jury.*)

The accused was charged with committing murder by stabling one Alli Mahomed Valli with a knife.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman with Dr. P. N. Daruwalla appeared for the Crown.

Mr. J. A. Balfour appeared for the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the night of 17th July the accused was sleeping on a cot on the ota of his house in Gogari Mohalla. Near him was the cot of one Hassan Valli the brother of the deceased. At about 3 a.m. in the next morning Hassan Valli felt something striking him. He got up to see what it was and found that somebody had stried a shoe at him. He felt considerably annoyed and railed at the man who had thrown the shoe. The accused said that he had been disturbed by a rat and that he had thrown it at the rat. "Thereupon some hot words passed between the two. The deceased who was sleeping in the house came out to see what the matter was. The accused in the meantime went towards his cot and drew forth a knife from under his bedding. He struck it at Hassan Valli, who tried to dodge the blow but caught it just at the back of his neck. He also received another cut on his hand. The deceased seeing his brother assaulted tried to wrench away the knife from the accused's hand, but the latter struck at him. The deceased received two injuries, one on his shoulder and one, a deep cut in his abdomen. He was removed to the hospital but he died there on the same day.

The accused's case was that at 3 a.m. that morning he was troubled by a rat and he threw his shoe meaning to hit the rat but it unfortunately hit Hassan Valli the brother of the deceased. Hassan Valli began to abuse him very foully and inspite of his apologising for the mistake, Hassan Valli took out his knife and struck him on the hand. The accused wrenched the knife from him and in self-defence he struck at his assailant. In the mean time the deceased came up and began pushing him and assaulting him. It was dark and he struck twice in dark. This he did in self-defence and under great excitement. He had no intention to kill anybody and it was only afterwards that he found that one of the blows stuck the deceasred on the abdomen.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homecedale not amounting to murder in the lesser degree.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

BOMBAY COTTON CASES.

JUDGE TO RECONSIDER HIS DECISION

Hiralal Ramgopal a firm (plaintiffs) v. Abraham E. J. Abraham (defendant).

(*Before Justice Beaman.*)

This was the last of the four suits filed against the defendant in respect of certain cotton transactions. The plaintiffs were a firm carrying on business in Bombay as shroffs, merchants and commission agents. They had at the defendant's request and under his instructions registered several transactions of sale in cotton in their own names, acting as katcha adatias of the defendant, and subject to the rules and regulations of the Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., Ltd. The transactions resulted in a loss and the plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 1,00,450 plus Rs. 890 for commission and interest thereon.

The defendant had raised various contention but in view of the opinion expressed by his Lordship in the first suit, the only point in dispute between the parties was as to the amount which the defendant was liable to pay. He claimed to set off against his transactions of sale certain transactions of purchase entered into by the plaintiff and alleged that as his (the defendant's contracts had not been kept open till the last day, the plaintiff could not claim payment at the rate of Rs. 712, the rate fixed by the Bombay Cotton Exchange but at rates considerably less than that amount.

Mr. V. F. Taraporevalla with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman with Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the defendant.

After the evidence was led and the arguments of counsel had finished, his Lordship intimated that since he had given his decision in the first case of Motilal Fulchand against the defendant, his Lordship had on matured reflection come to a certain conclusion and in view of that his Lordship would like to reconsider and revise his former judgment, as the decree in that suit had not yet been sealed and his Lordship accordingly ordered both this suit and the suit of Motilal Fulchand to be placed on his board on Thursday next for judgment. His Lordship also intimated that he would, if counsel so desired, hear them as regards anything further they might wish to urge in support of their respective contentions.

Solicitors for plaintiff: Merwanji Kola and Co.

Solicitors for defendant: Ardeshir Hormasji Dinsha and Co.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of Shri Tarun Shubhechhak Bandhu Mandal of Karachi on the 8th instant, when the well known writer Mr. Padhiar delivered a speech on "Universal Brotherhood" under the presidentship of Rai Sahib Shet Chellaram Daloomal. The lecturmer explained to the audience the changes brought about by the times in India. He started from the ancient days of the Vedas, Upanishads, Smratis, Manu, down to the present day, when he said Universal Brotherhood ought to be the Dharma irrespective of caste and creed. At the end of the lecture Shet Chellaram proposed that in token of appreciation of the lecture famine stricken people of Kathiawar and Gujarat should be helped. His call was unanimously responded to. He himself subscribed Rs. 1,000 and about a thousand more were subscribed in 15 minutes. A committee to help the famine stricken people is being formed. In the meantime any donations may be sent to the Tarun Shubhechhak Bandhu Mandal, Napier Road, or Dr. Popatlal A. Bhoopatkar, Napier Road, Karachi.

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SMALL CAUSES COURT.

INTERESTING CASE UNDER RENT ACT.

RENT FARMERS' DEATH KNELL,

Apaji Sadashiv Dongre v. Khodabux Sheriar Irani.

(*Before His Honour Mr. K. M. Jhaveri.*)

The defendant in this suit, who is a rent farmer, had leased from the plaintiff certain premises at Khoja Street, Sandhurst Road, for a period of two years under a lease dated 11th December, 1917, at a monthly rent of Rs. 2,005. After the passing of the Rent Act both the parties agreed that as the rent on 1st January 1916 was Rs. 1,482, the standard rent would be Rs. 1,630 and defendant paid this amount for four months. Thereafter he refused to pay any sum over Rs. 1,482 and claimed to retain the excess of 10 per cent. for his trouble and risk of bad debts and vacancies. The plaintiff now filed this suit for recovery of Rs. 1,630 being standard rent for Vaisakh last.

Mr. K. B. Sethna with Mr. K. R. Korgawkar appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. K. K. Suntoke and Mr. I. J. Samson represented the defendant.

It was contended on defendant's behalf that he was entitled to retain a fair percentage for costs of collection, vacancies, etc., and that the 10 per cent. allowed to make up the standard rent would be fair allowance to make in a case of this kind. In such cases the Court could intervene under section 13 of the Act and determine the amount payable as standard rent.

The Acting Chief Judge held that, though in such cases the Court could relieve the tenant under section 13 by granting him reasonable allowance, the present was not a fit case for the Court's intervention for the reasons stated in the following judgment:—

JUDGMENT.

The facts of this case furnish one of the many novel and interesting problems which now come up before this Court under the Local Rent Act. Defendant is a well known farmer, and for several years his profession has been to farm out rents from such landlords as either desire to get rid of the bother of collection from different tenants, or to vicariously screw up rents. By a lease dated 11th December, 1917, the present plaintiff leased to him his house for Rs. 2,005 per month for a period of two years. The rents actually realised at the time were Rs. 1,700 and the landlord gave him to understand that he could screw them upto at least Rs. 2,200 to 2,250. Under the impression that even after deducting Rs. 150 for collection and other contingent expenses, he would be a gainer to the extent of Rs. 155 per month he undertook the job. A few months after came the Rent Act, and both the parties were robbed of their none-too-blessed gains. Thereafter, by mutual agreement, they settled that, calculating at the rate obtainable on 1st January 1916, the rent would be Rs. 1482 and the standard rent would be Rs. 1630. Defendant paid at that rate for four months, and plaintiff accepted that amount as the standard rent. Subsequently under legal advice, defendant wanted to resile from the agreement and desired to pay only Rs. 1482, keeping the excess of 10 per cent. in his pocket, as representing his collection expenses bad debts, and vacancies. He relies on Section 13 of the Act for relief.

At first sight his contention seems to be untenable, because like any other lessee or tenant, he is bound under Section 2 to pay the standard rent ascertainable under it. But a further consideration would show the palpable injustice of holding a tenant in the place of the defendant to the definition of standard rent as given in Section 2 (a) (1). In the abstract, such a case means that a rent farmer tenant would pay to his landlord with one hand what he receives with the other. There would be no margin left for him for even his collection expenses, much less a profit; he might even have to suffer, in case of vacancies, as he would be bound to pay a fixed sum every month to his lessor, whether he receives it or not. It is in such instances that the help of Section 13 (1) (a) could be invoked: "Where a tenant has sublet, . . . any premises let to him," or "where for any reason any difficulty arises in giving effect to this Act," Section has it that the Court may "fix such rent as it deems just," and "that shall be the standard rent." The section further is not confined to the case of a tenant asking the Court to fix standard rent in respect of his sub-tenant, or vice versa. It is open to such a tenant as the defendant, where he has sublet, to ask the Court to fix standard rent, in respect of his landlord too. The subsequent clause is "intended to cover cases of difficulty in giving effect to the Act; i.e., if the Court in giving effect to the Act, is called upon to perpetrate palpable injustice, it would exercise its discretion, and try to prevent it.

LOW PERCENTAGE OF VACANCIES.

The most essential part however, of each case, under it, is its circumstances. The circumstances of this case are as under:—

For Magsar, defendant has received Rs. 2,156 with no vacancy.
Posh Rs. 2,156 one vacancy (Rs. 15).
Maha Rs. 2,226 one vacancy Rs. 18).
Falgun Rs. 1,710-8-0 one vacancy (Rs. 36).
Chaitra Rs. 1,617 one vacancy (Rs. 36).
Vaishakh Rs. 1,656 one vacancy (Rs. 36).
Jetha Rs. 1,722 one vacancy (Rs. 36).
Ashad Rs. 1,704 No vacancy.
Sharavan Rs. 1,722 No vacancy.

The amounts are taken from his evidence and his rent roll. From Falgun, when the Rent Act came into operation, the rents have come down, and possibly he had to refund the ill-gotten excesses of the first three months. But even then it would be seen that excepting for Vaishakh, nowhere has his recovery fallen below Rs. 1,630 the amount which he has to pay to Plaintiff. From Falgun to Shravan (both inclusive) he gets an average of Rs. 1,692 leaving him Rs. 62 still to the good. And in his evidence he says that he expected to make about Rs. 100 as profit out of this contract, with unlimited powers to enhance the rent. The percentage of vacancies is unusually low. Bad debts, till now, none. The house is situated at the junction of Null Bazaar and Sandhurst Road, and looking to the present demand for tenantable premises, vacancies are likely to be very few for the period of the lease. He has rents of other houses to collect, and there is no special agency for collection entertained for this house. The difference of Rs. 62 that is left to him, is sufficient to repay him, even if say, about 2 per cent. were to be deducted for collection charges. This is one ground for not giving him any relief. The second is, that he is a rent farmer; even if in normal times, instead of making any profit, he had incurred any loss, he could not, on that ground have asked any Court to set aside the lease, or make him pay less than the premium fixed by it. Loss or profit, was all in the day's work. The third is, and that to my mind is the most material, viz, that the landlord has called upon him "to surrender the lease if he thinks that it is not his interest to pay the standard rent" (Rs. 1,630. Why does he not do so? The reason must be that he must be earning on the job, and his present move, is, through the instrumentality of the Court, to add more to those earnings, provided he succedds in his contention.

On a consideration of the above circumstances, however, I am unable to accede to his plea. The Standard rent as fixed between the parties should therefore be decreed.

Decree for Rs. 1,630 and costs. Professional costs Rs. 51.

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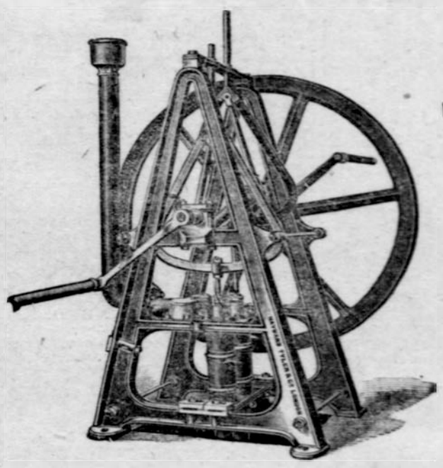

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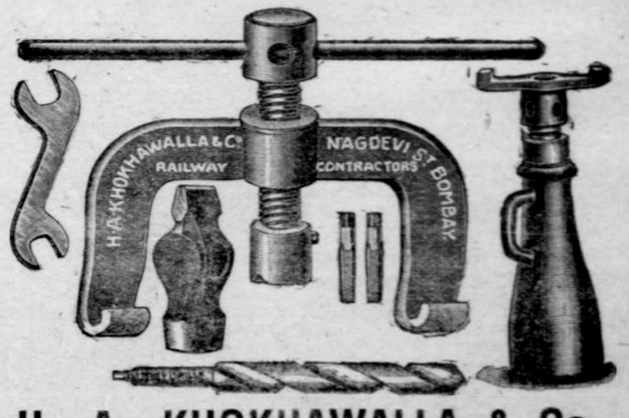

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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Mr. C. Jinarajadasa's public lecture (illustrated by slides) on "Child welfare in a Model Municipality," Excelsior Theatre, Fort 8-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

Catholic Library Members' Social, 6 p.m.

Poona Pageant and Fete.

Mails for Seychelles, Ibo Chindi, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m.

Benefit Performance by Gandharva Natak Mandali of "Widyaharan" in aid of the building Fund of the Dadar Sarwajanik Wachanalaya, New Elphinstone Theatre Grant Road, 8-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Poona Pageant and Fete.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6-30 and 1[illegible] p.m.

Excelsior: Frawley Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-[illegible] 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-[illegible] and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-[illegible] and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-[illegible] 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I.D.F.), will play this evening at 6-15 p.m.

MAHIM DARGA.

A meeting of Mahomedans will be held at Mahim on Tuesday the 17th instant at 5 p.m. (B.T.), when the Trustees of the Mahim Darga will present the audited accounts of the Wakf properties of the Darga Shariff for adoption.

GANPATI FESTIVAL.

Under the auspicious of the Utsav Mandal Mr. K. R. Devekar Solicitor will deliver a lecture at Ambewadi, Girgaum, to-day at 9 p.m. (S.T.), Dr. M. B. Velkar will preside.

THE REV. DR SCOTT MEMORIAL.

A meeting of the past and present pupils and the friends and admirers of the Rev. Dr. R. Scott, M.A., D. D., will be held in the Wilson College Hall, Chowpaty, on Monday the 23rd instant, at 6-30 p.m., to consider how best to appreciate his services to the Wilson College and to the cause of education in this Presidency.

ST JOHN'SAMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the St. John's Ambulance Association classes in First-Aid, Home Nursing, and Home Hygiene organized by Mr. M. R. Laud on behalf of the Radiant Club Ambulance Branch will be conducted in English on every Sunday at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the Charni Road Municipal School, opposite Dr. Balchandra, Girgaum, commencing from Sunday the 22nd instant. The classes are open free to all the English knowing persons without distinction of caste and creed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The half-yearly General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on Thursday at 7 p.m

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MOUNT MARY FESTIVAL.

CELEBRATION AT BANDRA.

The annual Mount Mary Festival at Bandra which is a very popular and great Roman Catholic festival fell on Sunday, the 8th instant. It was ushered in by a Novena, there having been large congregations attending the Novena masses, and brought to a very successful close with a grand Octave, which came off last Sunday. On both the Sundays the religious ceremonies at the Mount Mary Church were very imposing the High Masses being celebrated with great *eclat*. The attendance both of the clergy and laity was remarkably great on these occasions.

On these days very large throngs of people of all classes and creeds poured into Bandra, and the volume of vehicular traffic was also abnormally large.

One remarkable feature about the festival is that although it is a Roman Catholic festival people of all creeds, Hindus, Parsis and Mahomedans, pay their homage at the shrine of Mount Mary.

There was a good fair held as usual for some days in connection with the festival on the broad flight of stone steps running from the Chapel Road side to the Mount Mary Church compound. This flight of steps must have once been a magnificent one, but is now in a woeful condition.

Tough the weather was admirably bright, the rainless festival season was most distressing from the cultivator's point of view.

A special party of police from Thana was detailed for duty at Bandra during the festival days. Mr. Sloane, the D. S. P. assisted by Inspector Baldwin and Sub-Inspector Pirzada kept proper *bandobast*.

Undoubtedly the festival from commencement to finish was a grand success everything having passed off quietly and peacefully.

MR. MANILAL K. NANAVATY'S DEPARTURE.

Mr. Manilal K. Nanavaty, who came to Bombay to preside at the Tenth Anniversary of the Vadnagara Nagar Mandal left for Ahmedabad by Gujarat Mail last night. After a short stay there he will proceed to Junagadh.

He was given a hearty send-off and garlanded at the Grant Road Station. Many members of the Nagar community were present at the station. Among those present were Messrs. Labhshankar Laxmidas, J. P. Jhala, Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, Manilal N. Vakil. K. G. Ghoda. C. P. Jhala, Anjaria, M. B. Vasawda, and others.

A DARING ROBBERY.

A correspondent writes:—

It is not very often that we have occasion to praise the work of the Bombay Policemen, but there are a handful among them who when they get a chance will make the best of it. Among this handful of brave fellows may be included the Policemen Nos. 1486 and 1500, who while going on their beat at about 3 a.m. on Friday morning saw an individual sitting on the veranda of Miranda's Chawl, Lady Jamsetji Road Dadar. Naturally the policemen, who were wearing plain dress, grew suspicious and approached him. The individual seeing them coming in his direction called out "Bhai challoh ghadikha time hogaya." The policemen's suspicions were confirmed and so they approached him within arm's length, and one of them asked him who he was and what brought him there at that hour of the night. Before he had finished another individual rushed out of the room and dealt a severe blow on the head of Policeman No. 1500. Now the Policemen's doubts were cleared, No. 1486 caught the assailant by the neck, while No. 1500 gave a severe thrashing to the other, who on receiving it bolted away. Now No. 1500 turned his attention on the other who was struggling under the strong grip of No. 1486. Before the policemen could secure the thief, his friend returned, but on seeing that a crowd had already gathered the inmates of Miranda's chawl hearing the din of the furious struggle having hastened to the spot made a hasty retreat. On the person of the victim were concealed a file measuring 18in. by 1in. by ¼in. and a bunch of skeleton keys. The file was so shaped that the heel of it could be conveniently used as a handle and the other end a bayonet. The inmates of the particular room in question were out attending a bhajna party, the thieves after breaking the lock outside entered the room, but to their disappointment it was as empty as a shell. When the policemen came on the scene the man inside was attempting to get into the next room. The thieves were so consummate in their work that they had bolted all the front doors of the adjoining rooms from outside so that the inmates of those rooms might not be able to get out of their rooms in case of some eventuality. The policemen were applauded and the thief was marched on to the Police Chowky.

During the last few months many a theft has occured, but up till now the police were unable to trace the culprits and so in order to give a stimulus to the policemen and as an appreciation of the consummate boldness with which the policemen Nos. 1486 and 1500 executed the task at the risk of grave danger, the Madrasee residents of the locality have decided to honour the sepoys publicly and, and they have applied to the Commissioner of Police for the necessary permission.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The monsoon has been extremely weak except in Burma, north-east India and south of the peninsula. The rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Mysore, and local in Burma, Bengal, Bihar, north-west Hyderabad and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Orissa, Bombay Deccan, Malabar, south-east Madras and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu one and half inches, Myitkyina, Dibrugarh, Silchar two, Cherrapunji four, Shillong, Jalpaiguri, Naya Dumka one and half, Mysore; Bangalore three quarters.

Forecast:—No large change.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon attended Parade Service at All-Saints Church, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

LATE SIR RATAN TATA.

BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION'S CONDOLENCE.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay National Union held on the 14th instant:—

"Resolved that the Bombay National Union do place on record its deep sense of loss suffered by this country owing to the premature death of Sir Ratan Tata whose services to the Motherland especially in the industrial and economic fields have been invaluable and do send its sincere condolences to Lady Ratan Tata and family in their great bereavement."

LATE SIR RATAN TATA.

The following resolution was passed by the Bombay Students' Brotherhood at its meeting held on Sunday last.

"The members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood in meeting assembled on Sunday the 15th September 1918. place on record their sense of deep regret at the great loss sustained by the cause of philanthropy in general and India in particular from the lamented demise of Sir Ratan Tata, who by his discriminating charities, especially in the interests of education and students and his generous help to the Students' Brotherhood earned deservedly the reputation of a wise benefactor and patriot of India."

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

The following is the programme for tomorrow, commencing at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting.)

*1 Tent Pegging—double pegs (two runs).

2. Half-section Jumping.

Note.—Ladies may compete.

3. Tilting at the Ring, for ladies (two runs).

4. Annual Stakes (Affinity Event).—Gentlemen will be given the name of an animal or bird. They will ride the course and after handing their horses to their syces will advance to a line opposite their lady partners and endeavour to convey to the latter by sound or gesture, but without speaking, the animal they represent. Ladies will write the name of the animal on slips of paper, which will be provided, and hand the same to their partners who will return round the course. First man home, with name correct, to win.

*5. V. C. Race, with Dummies.

*6. Wrestling on horseback (in half sections) Bareback, without spurs.

A band will play during the afternoon.

Note.—All events are open to members of the Bombay Gymkhana. Events marked* are open to Officers on leave and Officers stationed in Bombay who are not members, and to members of the Bombay Light Horse.

CAMEOS AT THE EXCELSIOR.

OPENING PERFORMANCE.

In spite of an unusual dearth of conveyances to take one there, the Excelsior Theatre was fairly well attended last night at the opening performance of the Cameos, a company of ladies and gentlemen who present a delightful programme of concert platform items and variety turns. Although the comedy provided is excellent in its orinality and presentation, the concert platform items are more unique. We have so much that is funny, sometimes the funniness is hard to find, that good songs from attractive ladies in pretty frocks are doubly welcome. Miss Lilian Gascoine delighted us with "There's a land" and "The Perfect Day." Mr. Malcolm Prentice providing a violin obligato. Mr. Gerald Osborne too has a good baritone voice and is heard to advantage with Miss Lyle Jeffries, herself a fascinately soubrette, in "Wonderful Girl, Wonderful Boy," and other numbers. Miss Peggy Ross is versatile and makes good in each of her turns.

Of Mr. Athol Tier, one can say that he is a comedy artist of first class ability. He has the build of eccentricity very tall and very thin—and he has some numbers which are quite new to us. He makes the most out of even little things. "I'd rather have a hard boiled Egg" is very amusing. As for his dancing it is quite out of the common and genuinely humorous. The programme is a long one but it is rendered much longer by the frequency of encores and consequently Mr. Jack Kershaw, the pianist, has a lot to do. The Cameos were very well received last night and they provide a good, wholesome, enjoyable entertainment.

HINDU-MOSLIM ENTENTE.

CALCUTTA LEADERS' APPEAL FOR CORDIAL RELATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

Ten Mahomedan, thirteen Hindu, including three Marwari leaders of Calcutta have issued an appeal to a Hindus and Mahomedans not to disturb the cordial relations between the two communities and not to allow recent incidents to disturb the harmonious relations and thereby give an ocacsion to their enemies to point a finger of scorn at them. The appeal thus concludes:—"We are specially anxious that the coming Bukr-Id and Moharram festivals may pass off quietly. Already some mischievious people are circulating reports that Bakrid will be marked by acts of violence and oppression and before it is over, many lives will be lost. Probably in this case the wish is father to thought. Let us, on our part, work to belie these reports and allay apprehensions which have arisen. Let each community respect the religious sentiments of the other. Let us exercise mutual tolerance and forbearance so as not to interfere with the religious practices and even prejudices of either community."

CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

THEIR PECULIAR FORCE.

RAO BAHADUR VAIDYA'S LECTURE.

The following is the substance of a lecture delivered by Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya on "Congress Resolutions" at a meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay National Union on the 14th instant:—

The Special Session of the Indian National Congress has been an unqualified success. The resolutions passed by the Special Session, although they are not all that may be desired, have the great merit of satisfying all parties. It is by National Union alone that we can press our demands on the British people. If constitutional agitation is to succeed it can succeed only by unity. The resolutions, therefore, passed unanimously at the Congress on the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reform have a peculiar force. They are assented to by the Moslem League; and they are supported by that conscientious section of the Moderate party which, placing the Congress above its own individual opinion, thought it fit to be present at the Special Session of the Congress and take part in its deliberation. Nay, I may go further; the resolutions in their main parts are such as cannot but be acceptable even to the Wacha Bannerji clique which has thought it proper to secede from the Congress. The opinions which these veteran leaders of the Moderate party have put forth, endorse much of what the Congress has demanded in its resolutions; and hence they have a value which cannot be ignored by the British people.

The India Legislative Council has appointed a committee of its non-official members to place their opinion before the Council on the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme. The berations and the recommendations of this committee, it cannot be concealed, have also a paramount importance. Their opinion will go before the world as the considered opinion of the veteran accredited leaders of the people. It is, therefore of the utmost importance that we should watch the deliberations of this committee most anxiously and try to bring their recommendations into conscnance with united resolutions of the Indian National Congress. I would, therefore, take this early opportunity of elucidating the meaning and the necessity of the resolutions and will try to impress their importance upon the attention not only of the public but of these non-official members of India Legislative Council, according to my humble capacities.

At the outset, let me tell you that I have no quarrel with preliminaries, so long as we do not forget the essentials of our demand. I need not discuss the value and the scope of the pronouncement of the 20th of August, 1917, nor whether the scheme put forward is a *Substantial* or *definite* step in the grant of Self-Government, nor whether we should stick to the Congress League Scheme and to the opinion that we are perfectly fit for Self-Government, as the Special Session distinctly and properly enough insists and declares in the first resolutions. I will, therefore go on to consider, Resolution No. 4, which declares what we want at the present moment.

PEACE, TRANQUILITY AND DEFENCE.

This resolution concedes the right of Government to have undivided authority over matters relating to peace, tranquility and defence of the country, subject to a proviso viz., the declaration of rights (which is a new thing no doubt but necessary). Now, there are two parts of this resolution which we must consider separately. For the sake of satisfying the fears of officials, Europeans and the Moderates, the Congress has conceded the right of Government to take masures for ensuring peace, tranquility and defence of the country, of course in supersession of the rights of Self-Government granted to the people. The formula in the report is, you must remember, peace, order and good Government. The Congress has rightly changed the words order, and good Government and substituted tranquility and defence therefor. Good Government is a slippery term though it is very attractive and Good Government ought never to be made an excuse for suppressing Self-Government. The immortal maxim of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, "Good Government can never be a substitute for Self Government," must always be borne in mind. Good Government may afford excuse for any measure and the Congress has rightly changed it into Defence of the country for which purpose the people are ready and should be ready to consent to any measure. Order is similarly a slippery term. I think Tranquility is a proper substitute for it. Peace might have been omitted but the Congress has retained it. I hope the Committee of Non-Official members of I. L. C. will see the importance of this change in the formula and strongly insist upon the change.

But, let it be remembered that any such measure ought never to annul the fundamental rights of the citizens of every civilised country. Liberty of person, of speech, of association are so essential for the well-being of a civilized people that their claims cannot be ignored on the pretext of ensuring peace, tranquility and Defence. The Rowlett Committee Report (supported as expected by the Chandarkar Committee Report) has made the people anxious on this point and the Congress has not moved too soon in this matter and insisted upon the safeguarding the fundamental rights of the citizens of the British Empire. The people of India ought not to be made subject to rules which have never been or will never be made applicable to the people of Britain, their fellow-subjects of the British Empire, if the pledge that all subjects of this Empire shall be treated alike has to be observed. It is hoped the Committee will see the importance of this resolution of the Congress.

Passing on to the fifth resolution, let me say at once that it is at the root of all reform of Indian constitution. India must have the same fiscal autonomy as is enjoyed in the Colonies. India can be strong and prosperous only then and can be of help to the British Empire. Let India not be treated as a private dominion of Britain to be administered for its benefit.

I come to the sixth resolution and pass over the preamble, which may be contentious. Let me at once speak of the changes which the Special Session of the Congress recommends in the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme. (a) The first and the foremost thing is that there must be a grant of Self-Government in the constitution of the Government of India. That Government is the root of the whole fabric. It is the Indian Rajas Mr. Montagu calls it. To introduce no change in the nature of Self-Government there, and to restrict such change to provincial Government, is like pouring water over the branches and starving the stem and roots of a tree. This thing the Committee must insist upon, if the representatives are worthy of the confidence of their electors. (b) The second point is about the subjects to be transferred to popular control in the Government of India. The Congress resolution is very important, but if the Committee departs from it, let it remember that Customs and Railways at least ought to be at once transferred to popular control. These are the two most important departments of income and India ought to see its chief sources of income not frittered away. Railways may during the continuance of the war be administered by Government, but as soon as war is over they should be transferred to popular control. India is already in the fortunate position of being the owner of its Railways and this public property is a very important asset for income and its profits ought not to be allowed to be enjoyed by capitalists in foreign countries but must go to the benefit of the citizen and the taxpayer. (c) The third point has properly been conceded by the Congress. The provision for reserved subjects, especially Army, Navy, etc., ought to be the first charge on the Revenues. You will see from this that the Congress realises its responsibility and is sincere in its desire to ensure and preserve the British supremacy in this country. (d) I will pass over modifcation No. 4 and 5 and come to No. 6.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

The Congress records its emphatic opinion that there shall be no Council of State. Now this is a subject on which different opinions are held by many persons. It is sometimes thought that a House of Representatives is often "hasty, tyrannical and even unscrupulous" (Ency. Brit.) and that a second chamber is useful in checking this hasty tendency. Even if this be granted, this cannot be said of the Indian Legislative Councils. They are not a "House of people's representatives" as it is constituted in America, Canada or Australia. They are not composed *solely* of people's elected representatives. The Indian Legislative Council, as it has been constituted, is a compound of both Senate and House of Representatives. There are non-official members nominated by Government as also officials in the Council. Even the Congress-League Scheme does not propose to make it a real "House of Representatives." It asks for a 4/5 majority of elected members. Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme too, it is not to be entirely composed of elected representatives. There will be thus in the Legislative Councils, both the motive power and the brake the majority of elected members ensuring progress and the brake ensuring measured progress but not stopping it altogether. Thus in India the Legislative Council serves the purpose of both the Senate and the House of Representatives. India has again been under one chamber for the last 60 years and may under its peculiar circumstances well continue under one chamber constituted in a manner peculiar to India.

But the Congress sees opinion somewhat strong on the other side and adds that if a Council of State is to be constituted it must have at least half of elected members. Now in my view this is an insufficient demand. If the Scheme wants to constitute a two chambered Government, let the chambers be as they are constituted in the United States or Australia or Canada or Switzerland. The Legislative Assembly ought to consist wholly of elected members. The senate too must be of elected members with longer duration of tenure and not liable to be changed all at once, but by portions every election period. Instead of this, the Legislative Assembly in the Report is to contain only an elected majority while the Council of State is avowedly to contain an elected minority. It is hoped the Committee will clearly see this defect of the reform proposal. Even Sir D. E. Wacha has recorded his opinion that there should be no Council of State. It is hoped that with his usual strength of mind he will stick to his opinion. It is also hoped the Committee will see the dilatory and intricate procedure prescribed for the two chambers and will see the absurdity and the indignity of the proposal, that the Council of State shall have an over-riding jurisdiction over the Legislative Assembly and not a concurrent jurisdiction as all the world over. It is, therefore, expected that the Committee will stick to the Legislative Council and will provide for any emergency powers of Government in some other way, either by the method of issuing ordinances or by the method of appointing special emergency Committees during the transitional period i.e., until full Responsible Governemnt is given to India. (e) I will not notice modifications nos. 7-11 which are clear enough but will go on to No. 12 which insists that a statutery guarantee should be given that full Responsible Government will be granted in 15 years. This is a suggestion which according to the London "Times" is egregious. Does the "Times" mean to hold India in tutelage indefinitely? God forbid. The United States declared that they would give Self-Government to the Phillipines in 10 years. Is India not justified in asking for full Self-Government within 15 years? Will you give us that boon within 25, 30, 50, 100 years? Say it definitely. You can name any period; for you can give us Swarajya before it and not beyond it. (f) I need not dilate upon the recommendations proposed with regard to Provincial Legislative Council. They are all necessary and even the elected members of the most conservative or moderate type will not take objection to them. The grand committees are certainly not needed for the provinces, as even Sir D. E. Wacha has said. The transferred subjects may be curtailed; but whatever they may be let it not be possible for subjects once transferred to popular control to be taken back again. (g) The other detailed recommendations are all valuable and non-contentious and the Committee will see their way to adopt them. but I am not disposed to insist upon them here. (h) The recruitment of Indians in the public services must be to the extent of one-half. But whatever that may eventually be the resolution does not, I am sorry to say, contain an insistance on the demand that there shall be no increase of pay or pension in the higher services, nor differential special allowances on the score of place of recruitment.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, (excluding subscriptions through Post-Office), as known up to 6-20 p.m., on 14th September, 1918:—

	Rs.
Provinces:—	
Bengal	19,20,02,600
Bombay	13,83,85,900
Madras	3,09,62,000
Punjab	2,84,20,700
United Provinces	2,63,05,100
Burma	1,54,50,100
Minor Administrations	1,18,41,700
Bihar and Orissa	71,84,500
Central Provinces	54,92,600
Assam	6,24,300
Native States:—	
Hyderabad	50,00,000
Mysore	37,47,900
Baroda	30,00,000
Total.....Rs.	46,84,17,400

CAWNPORE'S PART.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 16.

Cawnpore made a great spurt on the closing day of the War Loan and the Bank of Bengal had a busy time, sixty-two lakhs being paid in on Saturday. It is thought that this will do much to restore the United Provinces to the third place in the provincial list which they previously held until Madras and the Punjab got ahead. Cawnpore's total contribution amounts to Rs. 1,44,56,000 and of this it is understood that Europeans and European firms have contributed one crore and twenty lakhs, the Indian community seven lakhs ninety thousand, the Cawnpore Municipality fifteen lakhs, and other local bodies a lakh and eighty-five thousand. The contribution to the loan from Cawnpore last year was just over one crore, so that this year Cawnpore has done better by some 44 per cent.

COURTS OF IMPERIAL APPEAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

A small informal committee will meet at Simla shortly to consider certain questions regarding courts of Imperial appeal.

ABANDONED MAHOMEDAN MEETING IN RANGOON.

BURMA GOVT'S. EXPLANATION AND THANKS TO MOULVIS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 16.

A Local Government press note says:—The decision to abandon the mass meeting of the Mahomedans which had been professed to hold at Rangoon on the 8th instant, was arrived at after a friendly discussion between the Commissioner of Police and the leading Moulvis of Rangoon. The cordial manner in which the Moulvis met the wishes of the local Government in this matter is highly appreciated and the Lieutenant-Governor has thanked them for their loyal cooperation. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are also conveyed to the Commissioner of Police who asked to convey the expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's appreciation to the Moulvis.

HON. MR. IYENGAR'S VIEWS ON REFORMS.

REPLY TO MADRAS ZAMINDARS' ASSOCIATION.

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

With reference to the telegram reported to have been sent to England repudiating the views of the Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangasami Iyengar on reforms by the Madras Zamindars and Landholders' Association, Mr. Iyengar send us the following:—"I exceedingly regret that a newly started association under the name of the Madras Zamindars and Landholders' Association should have seen fit to express repudiation of my views on Mr. Banerjea's resolution on the Reform Scheme before perusing the complete report of my speech. My views were essentially, those of the premier Landholders' Association of Madras, who had expressed themselves lucidly when the Reform Scheme was on the anvil. I commend also to the new association in Madras a close perusal of the minutes of the All-India Zamindars' Association on the Reform Scheme. I would feel obliged if the Association would clearly state in what respect my views fail to obtain its approval. Otherwise its action would appear as a premature electioneering tactics. An association that has to build up a reputation ought not to lend itself to such a hasty and unseemly procedure, even for the purpose of attracting prominence."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 17th, September, 1918.

THE SECEDERS AND THEIR ALLY.

Following up its article which told the Seceders that hitherto they have had no backbone and that they should persevere in their desertion from the Indian National Congress, "The Times" has published another article referring to the secession as not an unhappy split but a natural cleavage which would finally have healthy results. From 1908 to 1915, not to mention earlier days, the Congress was entirely in the hands of those who have now preferred to stand aloof from the national movement. Had "The Times" ever a good word for them? Did it not, on the contrary, always try to minimise the importance of the Congress and belittle its demands? The journal which has hitherto neglected the Seceders systematically and whose one business has up till now been to run down the Congress, has now kindly taken the Seceders under its wing. It does so, not because it loves the Seceders the more, but because it hates the Congress the more. It backs the Seceders because they serve its purpose. It rejoices in the split, though it will shortly discover that it has attached exaggerated importance to the desertion of a few Seceders from the Congress, and tells Indians that their great weakness in former days was their attempt to present a united front. We believe in England the united front is not such a discarded theory as "The Times" would lead us to believe. Party is bred in the bone of the Englishman. But he has seen the danger of the party-system in acute days of grave national danger and he has forsworn party and set up a Coalition Government. Times without number, British statesmen, have lectured to the nation and latterly to the Allies, the urgent necessity of preserving a united front. But here in India, a country which is meant to wear the cast-off clothes of English politics, we must have parties, before we have self-government! We must fight amongst ourselves, so that the bureaucracy may continue undisturbed.

"The Times" tells us that the issues are big enough for two parties; they are big enough for two hundred. But before we play at this luxury, we must have real and genuine self-government and it is of great importance therefore that India should present a united front to the outsider and make demands with a united voice. "The Times" avers that it is an excellent thing that the Seceders are meeting in their own Conference and it urges them to organise and work hard and fight. But fight for whom and against whom? We believe that whatever a Samarth here or a Chintamani there may say, all the Seceders have not altogether lost their heads and that they will realise what "The Times" really means. It coolly observes that "none of the Extremists' demands is admissible." Probably it does not know that most of the demands of the Congress have received the whole-hearted support of the Seceders. The October gathering will certainly not meet merely to bless the Montagu scheme and disperse. It tells us that Parliament will not take a leap in the dark and guarantee the establishment of full responsible government within fifteen years. It is no doubt a novel proposal, novel in this sense that hitherto Parliament has been accustomed to grant full responsible government at once. It took a much greater leap in the dark when it granted full self government to the erstwhile foes, the Boers, and converted them into firm friends. It blames Government for not pushing on with the reforms and says that Mr. Montagu and the War Cabinet should have appointed the Committees already. The House of Commons may not have the technical knowledge for settling the question of franchise, etc.,—the necessary information can be had to order,—but it is the proper and impartial tribunal to decide the allied, and none the less important, questions relating to reforms, so that they may not be forestalled by the unwilling bureaucracy. The Congress is hostile to the reforms. It is certainly more anxious than "The Times" to give them a fair trial, but at the same time it must and will continue to urge the modifications necessary in the scheme, in order that the pledge may be redeemed in full. Even Sir S. P. Sinha says that the object of the reforms is to put India definitely in the way by which she will be enabled within the shortest possible time to attain self-government. If the Congress demands self-government within 15 years, the Seceders are not going to wait an age for it, though, for the present, they may think wrongly that they need not put a time-limit. The nation as such is determined to have self-government and that "within the shortest possible time" and so "The Times" need not congratulate itself on the split. The split is not one between Extremist and Moderate but between Moderate and Moderate. Even the Seceders are coming to their senses. Speaking on the Arms Act debate in the Imperial Legislative Council, Babu Surendranath exclaimed: "God only knew how long it would take to give effect to Government intentions." We hope the Chandavarkar Committee's report has completely disillusioned him by this time.

Whenever the question of any privilege or right is raised the bureaucracy immediately flourishes the Rowlatt report in our face. We are glad to learn from "The Times" that the British Government has, at least temporarily, suppressed the report in England. We do not know precisely what has led his Majesty's Government to adopt this course, but there cannot be no two opinions on the sound and sensible judgment they have shown in doing so. If the Government of India were not eager to adduce proof for legislative measures in contemplation, they would have followed the same course here. The public at large cannot believe in the Rowlatt Committee and the Congress has condemned it. On the eve of the reforms, the publication of the Rowlatt Committee can only be considered as a challenge of the bureaucracy and the British Government's action shows what value it attaches to the report. The Seceders should now consider what action they should take in connection with the two reports. They have an important bearing on the Reforms, as they foreshadow drastic measures. The policy of alternate kicks and favours does not seem to have been given up. The mailed fist is to be clothed in velvet. Are the Seceders going to kiss the hand? Do they believe in the theory of "giving as fair a trial as possible," enunciated for the first time in the history of the world by the Chandavarkar Committee? Let alone the question of reforms. But do the Seceders want to be used as tools and show-boys by "The Times" and the bureaucracy? Will they pass the Declaration of Rights? Will they battle for freedom of speech and freedom of the Press? Or, having deserted from the Congress, do they want to deny the whole of the Congress creed, belief and convictions? Will they stand for the rights of their countrymen, or for the conveniences of the bureaucracy? Weighted down with a new sense of responsibility, will they make the path of the bureaucrat smooth or will they uphold the liberties of the nation? A time there was, and that not far off, when the Seceders seemed to be afraid of the praise of "The Times." They thought at such a time that something was wrong with them. But now some of them at least seem to be more eager for the encomiums of the Anglo-Indian journals and the reactionary Press in England than for the good opinion of their countrymen. They must know that their efforts are not needed to support and uphold the Montagu scheme. It is strongly supported by the Ministry and the Secretary of State is able to pilot it through Parliament recommended by a handful of men in India. The boast of the Seceders of saving the scheme is an idle one. Let them at least take care that they do not altogether lose themselves.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN POLAND?

For some months those who have followed the scanty news we are now getting from Austria, have been aware of strong forces arising against the present Government, and there need be no surprise if, in the near future, we witness there a tremendous convulsion. Austria not only has to face a people almost on the verge of starvation, but also several groups of peoples, nations in all essentials, but held in the grip of the military powers of Austria and Germany, all of whom have set themselves to win their freedom. In several directions the growth of these nationalities has taken great strides within recent months, notably in the important decisions of the great congress of all the subject nationalities of Austria, and in the proclamation of the Allies issued from Versailles in June. In the Rome Congress representatives of Poland were present, and they declared that Poland was ready to unite with the other nationalities in a campaign against the Central Powers. Already there is strong evidence that the definite declarations of the Allies relating to Poland have had the desired effect, and are giving the Poles a common ground of action. The Versailles proclamation stated that "the creation of a united and independent Polish State, with free access to the sea, constitutes one of the conditions of a solid and just peace and of the rule of right in Europe." The President of the United States has also stated that the liberation and union of Poland is one of the main objects of the war. In view of these definite declarations, feeling is quickly changing in Poland, and we cannot be surprised that the leaders in the Central Empire should have found it necessary to hold conferences to bring about some kind of united policy toward Poland. They realise that it is imperative that the dissensions existing between Germany and Austria should be removed, and some agreement reached. They also realise that their only hope of preventing the Poles from throwing in their lot completely with the Allies is to formulate some scheme which will meet with a better reception than anything they have previously done in dealing with this unhappy State. We do not know what is the outcome of the recent conferences that have been held, but between the distrust of Austria for Germany, and the opposition of the Poles, encouraged by the change in the military situation in the west, it appears likely that the ambitious schemes of Germany in Poland will utterly collapse.

Since the occupation of Poland by the Prussians, the country has been ruled by the military caste who have simply regarded the country as conquered territory which must be exploited to the utmost for labour and supplies. The country was placed under the command of General von Beseler, and there is no evidence that the new Government had any other object than the exploitation of what remained for the benefit of the German army. Thousands of Poles have been impressed for auxiliary service, and widespread discontent reigns among all classes. In order to "save their faces" the Prussians carried out a few improvements, opened the University and formed a Polish State Council. In dependence on the part of the Council was strongly deprecated and when General Pilsudski, the leader of the Left, strongly criticised the existing state of affairs last year he was promptly put under arrest by the German authorities. The latter also attempted to form a Polish Legion, but they were forced to acknowledge that their attempt was a complete failure. The Polish Army thus raised by the Central Powers refused to fight, and has, we believe, been disbanded. The Germans have been making every effort to get control of the commerce of the country, and one step in that direction has been the establishment of many branches of their great German banks. Here, too, they have not found the way so easy as they expected, for the Jews have previously had charge of the greater part of the economic life of the country, and though the Germans have sought to force them to emigrate, the Jews have proved a serious thorn in the flesh. The Prussians have boldly annexed various valuable portions of the country with the intention of exploiting these, and even responsible newspapers in Germany have openly advocated the incorporation of many districts, views which point to another dismemberment of Poland. The Polish Deputy in the Lower House of the Reishrath protested against the projected safeguarding of the German frontier at the cost of Poland by the appropriation of the Polish coalfields. Throughout the country there have been formidable agitations. In February last all the theatres and kinemas in Warsaw were closed; organised demonstrations of students and workmen took place; the newspapers appeared with black borders in consequence of the Ukrainian treaty; all the Cracow newspapers published an appeal from a committee consisting of Poles of all classes, against the severance of the Chomm region agreed on by the Central Powers; in Lemberg a general strike took place. Public bodies have openly expressed their opposition to the methods adopted by the Central Powers, and it is more than probable that in the near future the parties not pro-German in their sympathies will be welded together and made able to strike a blow for the Allies. Such are the internal conditions of Poland at the present time, and in view of the fact that the Central Powers have broken faith with the people with respect to their promises of some form of self-government, there is every probability that the task of the Germans will be more than they can manage.

Then comes their differences with Austria. Austria wishes to see Poland independent simply in order to keep the country from falling under the dominion of Germany. So far as an Austrian-Polish settlement was concerned, at one time there appeared to be a possibility of some scheme proving acceptable to the Poles as a whole, but recent events have shown that that possibility is receding in the distance. The Hungarian Premier, in reply to a question asking for the Government's attitude to the Polish question, said, "widely divergent views have been expressed regarding the solution of the Polish question, not only in Germany, where, so far, no statement whatever has been made from official circles, but in Polish circles. This question had not yet arrived at a stage at which we or Germany can describe our attitude, while Poland, too, has not been in a position to declare its own standpoint on this question." There can be little doubt as to the standpoint of the Poles as a whole, but the fact that their country was occupied by an enemy has prevented any save the pro-Germans from giving any effective expression of their wishes. And it was well-known that, even if expressed, they would not be considered. In the meantime we have Germany anxious to exploit the country and to bring it into commercial subjection, while Austria is afraid to come to any agreement which is calculated to strengthen the Prussian power there. The Hungarians appear to favour a revival of Polish independence, but their voice appears to have little weight. It is now being increasingly recognised that an Austrian-Polish solution of the question is practically impossible, and any attempt to force it will almost surely bring about a disruption between Germany and Austria. The Poles are even less likely to agree to a German solution. The future of Poland rests with the Allies and the clear declarations of the leaders, together with the agreements reached by the Czechs, Slavs, Roumanians and Polish representatives who met at Rome mutually to assist each other, must quickly bind together the true nationalists of Poland. With Poland we cannot but sympathise, and if it is possible to settle that question according to the principle of justice, a great step will have been taken in the direction of the settlement of many European problems.

Notes of the Day.

Now is the time!

The German bends, but it is the hammering that does it. The overtures for peace proceed from Austria, but German statesmen are busy lecturing on the essentials of peace. Herr Erzberger, who is the leader of the Catholic Centre and according to Press speculation, a likely successor of Hertling, has got something to say about Belgium. The "pawn" theory about Belgium is no longer a leading political thought. Three and a half years of war made the Germans reach the "pawn" theory about Belgium; another six months has expedited the course and we have reached the happy theory that Belgium should be surrendered. Herr Erzberger directly contradicts von Payer and admits that "the unreserved return of Belgium was the natural pre-requisite of peace." He is shy of saying as much about the captures in the East and till that admission comes, pourparlers are useless. The Associated Press of America has made the soundest comment on the situation: "Austria is cracking and instead of wasting time with utterly useless peace-talk, now is the time to strike hardest."

The Cup full.

The Soviet Government must be appalled at the iniquity of its own acts, for it would seem that with the object of appearing guiltless, it now offers a disclaimer regarding the execution of the Tsaritsa and her four daughters. The Tsar was executed under the decree of a body called the "Ural Regional Council." The Soviet Government together with the rabble it rules, has shown a mania for murder, and whatever infernal body it be that technically willed the execution of the Tsaritsa and her daughters, the guilt of it rests on the Bolsheviks. Not a trace of the direct line of the House of Romanoff is now left. In the scene of their doom, the most complex character of the Royal Family was the Tsaritsa who, credulous and imperious, became an easy accomplice with the sinister figures that appeared in the Court.

The late Tsaritsa.

If all that the chroniclers of the last years of Nicholas II., say of the Tsaritsa and the influence of Rasputin, is true, we wonder if one could find another such tragedy of corruption and crime. Contemporary history is never just to careers of disaster, and we do not yet know all whereby to judge of the misdeeds of the late Empress. In leaving the subject, it is interesting to recall that we had some months ago a romantic story of the escape of the Duchess Olga, which landed her safely in the United States. Since the Tsar had only four daughters, if all the four have been killed, it would seem that the story was a pure romance.

"The Southborough Committee."

That mysterious and unabashed individual, the London correspondent of the "Madras Mail," seems to be riding for a new fall, though the habit of reviving unhurt will, probably, afford still more entertainment later. Our friend cabled from London on the 9th, and we have the following:

I understand that Lord Southborough is the Chairman of the Franchise Committee, the personnel whereof was announced ten days ago.

So it is plain that the personnel of the Franchise Committee was announced "ten days ago," that is, about the end of August. In the article of the London "Times" dated September 11th by Reuter from London, we find however the following:

Had this committee and the committee for providing the provincial functions been appointed before Parliament rose, India would have had visible sign, that the reforms were being pressed forward.

The reference is to the Franchise Committee and it is obvious that "The Times" was not aware of the Southborough Committee on the 11th instant. We fear that this is an instance of what the "Madras Mail" described its canard about the Nottingham resolution to be, namely, "a decidedly mysterious affair." Will the "Mail" explain the mystery or confess it to be a revelation—of old tactics?

War-Journals.

Of the many projects which were marked out by the Central Publicity Board for popularising ideas about the war and explaining the position of the Empire and the necessity for continuing the struggle, the war journal was one, and it has proved successful at least in two centres, the United Provinces and the Punjab. In the former, the Allahabad weekly continues to supply matter of interest on the War. The distinguishing feature of this War journal is the simplicity of its language. It makes direct appeal to such as have only a limited vocabulary of the English language. The war maps, plans and illustrations are so clear that they almost explain themselves. The latest issue continues the "War at Sea" and the description of the battle of the Falkland Islands and the one which preceded it. We doubt if any cheap map hitherto published gives a clearer idea than the one reproduced of German ambition in the East. The other successful war-journal which we have to notice is the Urdu "Haq" of Lahore which is having good circulation. Here also we notice the same useful noteworthy feature, namely, simplicity of language. The last number announced the probability that the publishers would have to issue 100,000 copies in the near future.

MR. MILBURN'S LITTLE BOOK

GOKHALE AND INDIAN UNITY.

Mr. R. Gordon Milburn has perpetrated a little book on England and India. The tiny performance is priced at Rs. 2/6, so that Messrs. Taraporewala are not likely to effect a rapid sale of the booklet in these days when we have an epidemic of political literature. However, for the political education of the people writings of this nature are not altogether without a certain value of their own. The following certificate to the Anglo-Indian community needs emphasis:—

"It must be remembered that the disaffection and lawlessness was by no means confined to Indians. The Anglo-Indian community is as ready to be seditious as the Deccani Brahmins. It was, it is said, the Anglo-Indian community which introduced the practice of the virulent abuse of the Government in the days of Lord Ripon. The Indians were at first shocked, but subsequently acquired the habit themselves. Even now a very little provocation is enough to elicit it. The abuse showered upon Lord Hardinge in the Anglo-Indian journals of Calcutta over the transference of the Capital to Delhi equalled any Bengali attack upon Lord Curzon over the partition of Bengal. When a political murder had taken place the Indian Moderate always declared that it sent a thrill of horror throughout the country, but when an attempt upon Lord Hardinge failed, the European community of Calcutta expressed (privately) their regret. When a certain manager of a tea garden was tried for alleged brutal assault upon a coolie, or upon some coolies, a gang of lawless whites was formed for the purpose of rescuing him in the event of his being convicted. Even armed rebellion in India would be no worse than armed rebellion in Ulster. Our condemnation of sedition in India must therefore be qualified by the consciousness that we are capable of equally seditious conduct ourselves, and that it is our own language and behaviour which has exasperated Indians and goaded them into disaffection."

WAYS OF MAGISTRATES.

Although the author states that he has not been able to obtain at first hand any information to corroborate the complaint that magistrates often give direction to subordinate officers as to what decision they should come to in cases before them and what sentences they should impose, he tucks away in a tiny footnote the following case "narrated to him by a member of the Provincial Civil Service": "A good many years ago in Eastern Bengal there was a District Magistrate of some such name as Hancock. Under him was a subordinate magistrate named Bose. A zemindar, a friend of the District Magistrate, had brought a charge against a rayat, and the case came before Bose. In Bose's view the charge was altogether unsustainable, but he received a letter from the Magistrate directing him to give judgment in favour of the zemindar, or at least strongly hinting that he wished to do so. Bose gave judgment in favour of the rayat, incorporated the Magistrate's letter in the judgment, and sent it up to the High Court for an opinion. The Judge made uncomplimentary remarks about the District Magistrate. Soon afterwards Bose was

(Continued on page 8.)

AMERICA'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

ADVANCE ON WHOLE FRONT.

GERMANS HUSTLED.

MAISSEMY CAPTURED.

NEW FRENCH GAINS.

The news from the American front is highly satisfactory. Since Saturday the Americans have advanced two to three miles on the whole front of 33 miles. Metz is under longrange gunfire.

The Allied line at noon on Sunday:—Norroy Rembercourt, Haumont, Doncourt-aux-Templiers, Abaucourt thence to the old line.

The British have captured Maissemy.

Fierce fighting on Sunday took place at the Tiger wood near Vailly where the French overcoming stubbborn resistence advanced their line. Hill 154 and Hill 169 have been captured.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 16.

Reuter learns that the news to-day from the American front is highly satisfactory. Since yesterday, the Americans have advanced two to three miles on the whole front of thirty-three miles. The patrols have penetrated two miles further. It appears that the Germans are retreating to a line protecting the railways to Beenore and Metz. Metz is under long range gunfire.

There were six enemy divisions operating in the St. Mihiel salient, the total strength being 60,000 with reflex strength of 36,000. The booty includes masses of material, over a hundred guns of all calibres, hundreds of machineguns and trenchmortars the Bridges in the re-conquered territory are undamaged.

The British have conquered Masseny, northwest of St. Quentin. The French yesterday took 2500 prisoners.

The line at noon to-day ran as follows:—Norroy, Rembercourt, Haumont, Doncourt-aux-Templiers, Abaucourt thence to the old line. The Metz guns are in action.

AMERICAN LINES ADVANCED.

ENEMY IN HASTY RETREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON 3 a.m., Sept. 16.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., Sept. 16.

Last night's American official communiqué says:—In St. Mihiel sector there was increased artillery and aviation activity. An enemy counter-attack at daybreak, near St. Hilaire, was easily repulsed and a number of prisoners taken.

On the left bank of the Moselle our lines have been advanced one or two miles and now include the towns of Vilcey and Norroy. Normal extension of our lines beyond Jaulny resulted in the bringing in of 72 additional guns which were abandoned by the enemy in their hasty retreat. This brings the total of guns captured to over two hundred.

GERMANS HUSTLED.

AMERICAN CLEVERNESS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., Sept. 16.

PARIS.—French correspondents emphasise the cleverness of the Americans in hustling the Germans so that the latter hastily began removing their artillery leaving their infantry uncovered, and subjected to a hail of fire from our advancing batteries. But despite elaborate German precautions American booty in guns is steadily increasing.

FIERCEST FIGHTING.

FRENCH CAPTURE HILLS 154,169.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., Sept. 16.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says:—Fiercest fighting on Sunday took place at the Tiger wood near Vailly where the French overcame stubborn resistance and advanced their line. General Mangin captured Hill 154 east of Vauxaillon.

Meunejean dominates the Soissons-Maubeuge road two kilometres from the end of Chemin-des-Dames. The French have occupied Hill 169 dominating Vailly at the head of the Sancy and Jouy valleys.

Judging from the number of corpses lying around, enemy losses must have been exceptionally heavy. The Germans are still holding the plateau of Jouy, but the French overlook their positions.

BRITISH CAPTURE MAISSEMY.

ALSO TRENCH SYSTEM AROUND THE VILLAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 10 p.m. Sept. 15.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 16.

A British communiqué says:—In successful minor operations this morning we captured Maissemy northwest of St. Quentin, also the trench system southeast and east of the village, taking 100 prisoners and a number of machineguns. There was considerable hostile artillery fire at a number of points on the battlefront south of the Arras-Cambrai road.

AVIATION.

The enemy aircraft were more active yesterday. We destroyed four hostile machines, also two two-seaters on the ground during a successful attack from a low height on an aerodrome south of Lille. Two British machines are missing. We have dropped during the past 24 hours eight tons of bombs.

ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS STOPPED.

I. N. VAUXAILLON REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-10 p.m. Sept. 15.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Sept. 16.

A French communiqué says:—

In the region of Vauxaillon during the night, we stopped three enemy counter-attacks against our new positions. We repulsed several raids in the Champagne and Lorraine.

BRITISH PROGRESS N. W. OF ST. QUENTIN.

ENEMY REPULSED IN LOCAL ATTACKS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-50 p.m., Sept. 13.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 16.

A British communiqué says northwest of St. Quentin we made further progress yesterday and at night southward and northward of the Holnon wood. We repulsed local hostile attacks in the Trescault and Labassee sectors.

The hostile artlilery was active during the night in the Roisel, Meouvres, Marquion and Givenchy sectors and with gas shells northwest of Armentieres.

ALLIED ADVANCE E. OF LAFFAUX.

ADMITTED BY GERMANS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 16.

A wireless German official message says:—Von Carlowitz's army is again engaged in a heavy battle between the Ailette and the Aisne. In the region of Allemant, the enemy pressed forward across the height east of Laffaux.

VIOLENT FIGHTING AT MOEUVRES AND HAVRINCOURT.

ENEMY FEELS HIS WAY FORWARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 16.

A wireless German communiqué says our advances and enemy advances led to violent fighting at Moeuvres and Havrincourt. The enemy felt his way forward and eastward of Combres and north-west of Thiaucourt.

BRITISH CAPTURE OF PRISONERS.

EVIDENCE OF SHORTAGE IN GERMAN MANPOWER.

REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, 10-50 p.m., Sept. 15.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Sept. 16.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring this evening says during the twenty-four hours ending sunset yesterday we took 290 prisoners from the rearguard astride the path towards Cambrai. Our guns have taken a heavy toll of troops in the Hidenburg line. The ground between Havrincourt and Goubeaucourt is a maze of enemy rifle pits but heavy rains have flooded them and many occupants have been forced to leave. Maissemy, which was captured this morning stands upon a little spur called Mont Degards and straightens the line through the Holnon wood. Our advance posts are now less than four miles from St. Quentin.

Further evidence of shortage in the German manpower is accumulating. Men, women and boys who were graded for national service at home are being brought into the back areas to replace troops on the line of communication and it is reported that boys of fifteen are being assembled in the region of Sedan for auxiliary service.

BRILLIANT AERIAL FIGHTS.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-50 a.m., Sept. 16.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., Sept. 16.

Last night's French communiqué says:—Fine weather, yesterday, permitted considerable aerial activity. There were very numerous and severe fights in which fourteen enemy machines were brought down and seven balloons set on fire. Enemy troops were machine-gunned from the air and six aad a half tons of bombs were dropped on enemy assemblages. Over 23 tons of bombs were dropped during the night on the railway stations of Laon, Conflans etc.

South-east of the Oise the enemy again counter-attacked violently. Everywhere our positions were maintained. We captured to-day the plateau east of Vauxaillon. Further south, we advanced beyond the Meunejean farm, capturing the crest north-east of Celles-sur-Aisne. Since yesterday morning we have taken over 3,500 prisoners.

BRITISH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

HEAVY ATTACKS ON ENEMY POSITIONS AND WORKSHOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 3-35 p.m., Sept. 16.

The Air Ministry announces that on the battle front in addition to the bombing reported in yesterday's communique we carried out the following operations. We twice attacked Metz-Sablon obtaining many direct hits on railway triangle, workshops, gasworks and barracks: We also attacked the Boulay aerodrome with good results.

Last night we kept up heavy attacks all night on Metz-Sablon, Courcelles, Ehrange, Saarbrucken and Kaiserlautern and the aerodromes at Frescaty and Boulay. We obtained many direct hits on the railway, especially at Metz-Sablon and Courcelles and caused several fires at the Metz, Kaiserlautern and Saarbrucken stations and the Frescaty aerodrome. Three British machines did not return. This morning we again attacked the Metz-Sablon railway triangle and obtained many direct hits. The enemy scourts were active.

We also bombed the Buhl aerodrome. Three British machines are missing. We bombed the Daimler works at Stuttgart today with good results. During this raid we encountered twenty hostile machines two of which [illegible] the British machines [illegible]. We dropped twenty-seven tons of bombs in twenty-four hours.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE IMPROVING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., Sept. 16.

Mr. Lloyd George's health shows a general improvement.

MURDER OF TSARITZA AND HER DAUGHTERS.

ACCOMPLISHED AGAINST SOVIET GOVT'S WISHES,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 16.

AMSTERDAM.—According to the Czecho-Slovak organ "Samarkije" published at Samara and quoted in a Kieff telegram to the "Tages Zeitung" the Tsaritza and her four daughters were murdered in the neighbourhood of Ekaterinburg contrary to the wishes of the Soviet Government.

BOMBAY CONGRATULATES BENGAL.

LORD WILLINGDON'S MESSAGE.

The following telegram has been sent to the Earl of Ronaldshay by his Excellency Lord Willingdon:—

"Bombay Presidency warmly congratulates Bengal Presidency on splendid result of her effort for War Loan. While yielding pride of place with all regret we take off our hats to sister Presidency which has achieved such a striking success.—WILLINDON."

The offices of the Chief Secretary to Government in charge of War Purposes Department and Secretary, War Purposes Board, have been transferred from the Civil Secretariat to the New Custom House, Ballard Road, from Monday the 2nd September 1918. Correspondence intended for these offices hitherto addressed to the Secretariat should now be sent to the New Custom House.

ITALIANS ACTIVE IN BRENTA VALLEY.

ENEMY ENTRENCHMENTS CAPTURED

BARRAGE AT GROVELLA ATTACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 6-20 p.m. Sept. 15.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Sept. 16.

An Italian official communiqué says:—

Yesterday morning in the Brenta valley, after a short but effective artillery preparation with the co-operation of the aeroplanes bombing and shooting from low heights, we attacked the enemy barrage at Grovella south of Corte. After crushing the fierce resistance of the garrison, we conquered the whole defensive system consisting of entrenchments at the bottom of the valley and the strong defensive works astride. We took 343 prisoners including twelve officers.

INDIAN TROOPS.

LORD FRENCH'S APPRECIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., Sept. 16.

In the course of a letter to Princess Sophia Duleep in connection with the forthcoming "India Day", Lord French expresses his high appreciation of the services of Indian fighters on the west front in 1914-1915. "When", says Lord French, "Indian troops first arrived the situation was so drastic that it was necessary to call upon them immediately to reinforce the fighting front and help to stem the German thrust. Their fine fighting qualities and their tenacity and endurance were well manifested during the First Battle of Ypres before they had been able completely to organise after their voyage from India. The manner in which they acquitted themselves showed the excellence of their previous training for war. In all subsequent battles in these years they took a prominent part and behaved with utmost gallantry. I have no hesitation in saying that they splendidly upheld the glorious fighting traditions of the Indian army. This record is all the more honourable when it is remembered that they were suddenly dispatched from a hot climate in almost the worst season of the year to face the rigours of a Western winter. It will always be a source of pride and happiness to me that I have been associated in the field with these gallant troops."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Sept. 16.

WASHINGTON.—Cabling his congratulations to General Pershing on the St. Mihiel victory President Wilson says:—

"The boys have done what we expected of them and they have done it in a way that we most admire. We are deeply proud of them and their chief."

ANGLO-INDIAN INFANTRY.

MAJOR BOWERS' FAREWELL ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Set. 14.

Major Bowers Officer Commanding Anglo-Indian Infantry, Mesopotamia, in relinquishing comand of that unit which he has held since the concentration of the unit in 1916 has expressed to all ranks his very high appreciation of the work, which has often under very trying circumstances been accomplished by the since their arrival in Mesopotamia. He placed on record his great satisfaction at the high reputation the unit had earned for itself, and in bidding good-bye to all ranks of the force he felt sure that they would continue to deserve the reputation they now gained and to carry out their duties with taht thoroughness, which had been of such assistance to him during his period of command and which would

FEARED LOOTING IN BANGALORE.

AVERTED BY OPENING GRAIN SHOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 16.

Yesterday passed off without any trouble of looting which was apprehended. Business was carried on as usual in Bangalore city, the police and the Imperial Service troops patrolling and guarding the bazar streets. Eight grain shops were opened in various parts of the city and grains were sold at reasonable price. This, more than all the police arrangements, it is stated, averted all troubles.

Reports from gold field and Mysore also state that there were no disturbances in those parts.

AUSTRIA AND PEACE.

INVITATION TO BELLIGERENT POWERS.

FOR NON-BINDING DISCUSSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Sept. 16.

Furthermore the governments of neutral states have also been acquainted with the demarche. The constant close accord which exists between Austria-Hungary's four allies to whom the proposal likewise goes and who share the views developed in the Note. The sentence here ends, the telegram being apparently mutilated.

VIEW IN OFFICIAL QUARTERS

"NOW IS THE TIME TO STRIKE HARDEST"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept 16.

WASHINGTON.—The Associated Press states that the view prevailing in official quarters as regards Austra's Peace Note is as follows:—Austria is cracking and instead of wasting time with an utterly useless peace-talk, now is the time to strike her hardest.

U. S. A. IN CONCERT WITH ALLIES.

It is authoritatively stated that the United States in the event of any action will move in full concert with the Allies. Moreover, there will be only one answer namely Mr. Wilson's concluding passage in his speech at Baltimore in April last viz. "There is, therefore, but one possible response for us—force, force to utmost, force without stint or limit" etc.

ERZBERGER'S OPTIMISM.

"UNRESERVED RETURN OF BELGIUM."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Sept. 16.

AMSTERDAM.—Interviewed by a correspondent of the newspaper "Az Est" Erzberger spoke optimistically of an early peace dwelling on the converted views of a large section of the pro-war party. Erzberger quoted as an example the fact that the "Pawn" theory recently enunciated with regard to Belgium was no longer a leading political thought. He asserted that unreserved return of Belgium was the natural pre-requisite of peace. He contended that Bolshevism would break out throughout the world if the war lasted much longer. He was, he said, in favour of the League of Nations and disarmament after the war.

PALESTINE FRONT.

SATISFACTORY BRITISH PROGRESS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 15.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—

Matters are progressing very satisfactorily on this Palestine front where, despite the efforts of the enemy, our line remains intact and Jerusalem is still in our hands. Recently, a series of demonstrations were carried out all along our front, but serious attacks wert only made in Wadi Auja on the extreme right near Jericho and against our bridgeheads on the east bank of Jordon protecting the river crossing. For some time past the Germans had been urging the Turks to concentrate their efforts at recapturing Jerusalem and Bagdad and to leave them to look after the Ottoman interests in the Caucasus and there is little doubt this attack was the result of German advice. The enemy penetrated our lines in Wadi for a short distance, but the Australian and New Zealand troops at once counter-attacked and drove them off with heavy losses. At another point of the bridgeheads a similar attack was repelled by the Indian cavalry supported by yeomanry, who inflicted severe casualties on the enemy. No less than 350 prisoners were captured during this fight, of whom 350 were Germans. It appears certain a German contingent was concentrated at these two points. Otherwise there is nothing to account for the large proportion of Teutons amongst the prisoners and killed.

No opportunities are missed for hurrying the enemy. Air raids are continually being made and considerable quantities of bombs dropped on stations and dumps behind the lines, as well as on the Hedjaz railway. Periodically else the Indian troops make a dash across and recently a most successful raid was made by them in the course of which they killed a considerable number of the enemy, took fifteen prisoners and a machine-gun and had only three wounded casualties.

SERIOUS WASTAGE OF TURKISH ARMY.

There is little doubt the Turkish army has suffered serious wastage on the Palestine front owing to the losses in minor actions, sickness and desertion. Division after division has been sent down into Syria and Palestine, but the intelligence reports never point to any material increase in the enemy forces opposed to ours.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CADETS AT JUDON.

The training school for Indian cadets for the training of Indian candidates for temporary King's commissions will open at Indore on the 15th October for the first course of twelve months.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM

ENEMY'S OFFER OF "INDEPENDENCE."

IN RETURN FOR NEUTRALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Sept. 16.

It is believed that Germany has made proposals to Belgium promising her political and economic independence after the war provided that Belgium remains neutral until the end of the war and uses her good offices to secure the return of German colonies. The proposal is obviously intended to cover the German flank in the event of withdrawal, Belgium preventing the Allies from following the Germans up.

PARIS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Sept. 16.

PARIS.—Several squadrons of enemy aeroplanes bombed Paris this morning despite an intense barrage. There were some victims and some material damage was done.

NOISY SCENES IN BERLIN.

STARVATION AND DISCONTENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Sept. 16.

AMSTERDAM.—Noisy scenes were witnessed at the sitting of Berlin municipalities, Socialists bitterly complaining of starvation rations. One statement to the effect that it was time the war was ended was received with uproarious applause from the public galeries.

GERMAN PRISONERS STRIKE.

OBJECT TO BEING EMPLOYED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

LONDON Sept. 13.—German prisoners in a west of England camp have struck objecting to being employed, with conscientious objectors.

JUGO SLAVIA.

RECOGNITION PROPOSED BY ITALY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Paris correspondent of the "Times" says that Italy has decided to propose to the Allies recognition of Jugo Slavia. A Juneoslav legion will be formed in Italy as a forerunner of the Jugoslav army and will probably take oath of allegiance to the Sebian king as the monarch of Jugoslavia.

HINDENBURG LINE.

ENEMY ABONDMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Berne correspondent of the "Tribune" says that the German press has evidently received official instructions to prepare the public for the abandonment of the Hindenburg line.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says that it is not on the Hindenburg line that Germany will fight the decisive battle.

FINAL FORECAST OF JUTE CROP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

The final forecast of jute crop for the district of Dacca, Mymensing, Faridpur, Bakarganj, Chittagong, Tipperah, and Noakhali for the year 1918, issued this evening, shows that in the above districts the total estimated area under jute is 1,403,922 acres as against 1,359,229 acres last year an increase of 44,193 acres. The total estimated yield in bales of four hundred pounds is 4,171,748 bales as against 4,854,850 bales or a decrease of 683,107 bales. Noakhali is the only district which shows a marked increase in the yield of thirteen thousand and sixty-four bales. The average percentage of all districts is seventy-nine point eight as against ninety point nine last year.

BOCHE AEROPLANE MARKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The correspondent at the front says the Germans have so consistently accused us of using Boche aeroplane marks that their infantry has taken to firing on machines marked with iron crosses. General Ludendorff, in an order prohibiting such, states that it has never yet been proved that the enemy has used our national marks.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PRESIDENCY V. PARSIS.

A BOWLER'S WICKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 16.

The Presidency and the Parsi the winners of the first two matches, met to-day in the final game of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament. The Presidency batting first have made 118 runs for 7 wickets. The weather was fine up till lunch but it turned cloudy and threatening during the lunch interval and the re-start after lunch was made in slight drizzle. The play was possible only for five or six minutes after that a smart shower of rain coming down rendered further play impossible. Inspections of the pitch were made first at 3.30 and subsequently at 5 but the wicket being very wet and soft no further play was found possible. The Parsis won the toss, but chose to send the Presidency in to bat. The wicket was soft from the effects of the rain that had fallen on Saturday and the Parsis preferred to send their opponents in. It was a bold experiment which was however testified by results for the wicket after half an hour's play became a bowler's wicket on which ball frequently kicked up in the most awkward fashion and the bowlers got a good deal of work on the ball. The Presidency made a good start Drayson and Garnett scoring with freedom from the very beginning, the former making some excellent pulls to by and the latter giving a fine exhibition of driving. The two batsmen took the total to 48 without loss and looked like making a still longer stand when, however, Elavia, who bowled to-day in really splendid form completely beat Drayson. This marked the turning point of the game for thereafter the batsmen fell rapidly before the Parsi bowlers the next six wickets realising only 70. Vajifdar and Elavia keeping up a grand length bowled with great effect and latterly Driver setting a lot of work on the ball claimed two victims. After the first half hour or so the wicket materially assisted the bowlers but this should not be allowed to detract unduly from the merit of their performance for they bowled really well, and very rarely, if at all, they sent down loose deliveries and the side opposed to them was a strong batting combination. Tarrant was the only man on the Presidency side after the first half hour who could put up a strong defence against the Parsi attack. The great erstwhile Middlesex professional started very cautiously matching every ball and taking no risks, but when he got well set he made some very fine strokes. Though at no stage of his innings he took risks he played sound cricket and but for him the Presidency total would have been smaller still.

The Presidency and the Parsis the winners of the first two matches, met to-day in the final match of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament. There was one change from the Presidency team that played against the Hindus, last week, Coomb's replacing Captain Laverton, who hurt his leg in the first match. There were two changes from the Parsi team that played last week, Elavia playing in place of Vatcha who is suffering from injured ankle and Bhapu replacing Elchidana.

The start was made to-day at 11-30 in fine weather. The Parsis won the toss, but sent the Presidency in to bat on a bowler's wicket. Garnett and Drayson opened the Presidency innings, Kanga and Vajifdar making the Parsi attack. Garnett opened the day's account by driving Kanga for a single and in the next over sent Vajifdar to the boundary. Drayson now nicely put Kanga to the leg for 4 the first ten going up which was quickly followed by 20. Daruwala relieved Kanga and Mirza replaced Vajifdar. The double change of bowling had no egect on the batsmen who continued to score freely, making some very pretty strokes, 30 being telegraphed after 25 minutes, play. Drayson finely put Mirza to the leg for a quartette. At 35 Elavia was entrusted with the attack in place of Mirza and a little later 40 was signalled. At 48 the Presidency met with their first reverse, Elavia, who had been maintaining grand length, completely beating Drayson with a well pitched delivery (48—1—28). Drayson had played attractive cricket for his 28, making some splendid pulls to the leg. Major Weigall joined Garnett and the half century went up shortly after At 52 Elavia was again successful this time beating Major Weigall with a delivery that broke in from the leg (52-2-2). The cheap dismissal of Major Weigall was a deep disappointment to the Presidency. Tarrant the next man in was cheered on coming in to bat. Garnett then made a splendid boundary hit off Daruwala. At 63 Vajifdar again came on relieving Daruwala and in his next over clean bowled Garnett the ball just taking the bails off (64-3-33). Garnett had played beautiful faultless cricket, his contribution including five fours. Captain Weighall joined Tarrant, who finely put Elavia to the leg for 3. Weighall had a life when he had scored two Driver dropping him in the slips off Vajifdar but he did not long survive it again in the same over Vajifdar clean-bowled him (70-4-2). Coombs now became associated with Tarrant and splendidly hit Elavia to the northern boundary, signalling 80. Tarrant also put the same bowler in his next over to the leg boundary. Coombs then again made a fine boundary hit to the leg off Vajifdar, who, however, in the same over beat him with a beautiful delivery (97-5-14). Coombs had played attractive cricket for his 14. His place was filled by Rait-Kerr and shortly after the first century was up amid cheering, the hundred coming as the result of exactly a hundred minutes' play. Tarrant greeted the century by splendidly hitting Vajifdar to the eastern boundary. Mirza now relieved Elavia and a little later Driver replaced Vajifdar. Rait-Kerr putting driver to leg for 2 caused 110 to be shown on the board. Two runs later, Rait-Kerr was caught in the slips off Driver, Chothia bringing off a most remarkable catch (112-6-5).

Skipper now joined Tarrant and finely sent Driver to southern boundary. The Presidency had made 116 for 6 wickets, Tarrant 25 not out when the play adjourned for lunch.

The weather was very cloudy whole of the lunch interval and rain came down in drizzle just when the game resumed after lunch. Tarrant sent Elavia for 2. Cooper was at this stage missed at wicket by Chinoy off Driver but he did not stay long thereafter as he lifted the very next delivery from Driver and was finely held at deep square leg. by Bhapu (118-7-4). A sharp shower of rain came down now interrupting the play.

Scores:—

PRESIDENCY 1ST INNINGS.

Major Drayson, b Ellavia	28
Mr. Garnett, b Vajifdar	33
Major Wiegall, b Ellavia	2
Mr. Tarrant batting	27
Capt. Wiegall, b Vajifdar	2
Mr. Coombs, b Vajifdar	14
Major Cooper, c Bhapu, b Driver	4
Major Cooper batting	4
Corpl. Heath, Capt. Pank and Mr. Fawcett to bat.	
Extras	3
Total (for 7 wickets)	118

FEATURES OF THE PLAY.

(By "Leg Before.")

Dr. H. D. Kanga will not recognise that he did a risky thing when he sent in the Europeans to bat. In big cricket such a thing is not often done and when it has been done failure has invariably followed. But I remember quite well that Montagu Noble, that celebrated American Captain, when he won the toss at Lords against Archie M. Laren put in England to bat in the second test match and the result justified his experiment—or judgment shall I say. And in Australia Plum Warner, speaking from memory ,did likewise, but he lost the match. Of course it may appear ridiculous to speak of Test matches and Quadrangular cricket in the same breath but Quadrangular Cricket is our most serious competitive cricket in Western India and it takes the place of Test match cricket as some of us understand it. That wicket at Poona is most likely going to be a perfect beast and if a broiling hot sun should come out then the Parsis will have the biggest task they have ever had, while Frank Tarrant will imagine himself on Lord's pitch again. Anyhow the wicket can never be as good as it was when Major Drayson and F. M. Garnett went in yesterday morning. Personally I would have had no hesitation whatever in taking first knock and when Dr. Kanga said "Well, Major Cooper we will field," many would hardly believe that he was serious. Well up to a certain point it looked more obvious that Dr. Kanga had made a mistake because Major Drayson and F. M. Garnett batted oh so confidently and so easily, the former getting in some strokes on the leg and the latter just playing delightful cricket all round the wicket. But then when there was a suggestion of kicking which became more than a suggestion when Capt G. J. V. Weigall, who strangely enough batted without a right hand glove, got a horrid smack on the middle finger one thought Dr. Kanga was not far wrong. Capt Weigall was bowled with the next ball that perhaps he thought was going to kick again, for he didn't really play it. It looked to me as if he funked that ball.

But after Major Drayson and F. M. Garnett had been dismissed at 52, nobody else seemed trouble except that marvel, Frank Tarrant. Yet E. E. Coombs made 14, thanks to Chothia again who should have caught him before he had scored a single even. What an artist Frank Tarrant proved himself. Dr. Kanga kept on change, change, changing the bowlers and every one appeared to be sending down exceedingly good balls to the Australian. He was a long time before he got even a single but that didn't trouble him. He can tire out the best bowler by his tremendous patience.

Now I think we may be in for some fun for it rained tremendously hard most of the afternoon. The sky became overcast during lunch and the light was really poor when a resumption took place at half past two. And then the rain, after Major Cooper had become the seventh victim at 118, came in dead earnest.

This is what might happen. This morning on a soft wicket the Europeans may have a short lease of the wickets. Then the roller will go over the pitch and the Parsis will bat till half past one. During that time if the sun really comes out, the wicket will be something similar to the wicket in 1915 at Poona when Frank Tarrant and Harry Simms bowled out the Mahomedans twice on the last day of the match for 21 and 39 respectively. And Heath is quite a good a bwler, on his day, as Simms.

MADURA MILL STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

MADURA, Sept. 12.

A number of operatives of Madura mills did not return to work on Wednesday afternoon after recess. Towards evneing these operatives are alleged to hav eroughly some of the workmen who had gone to work. The cause of the strige is reported to be the dismissal of a maistry some two days ago and the operatives now demand his reinstatement. The strike is limited to a small section.

MRS. NAIDU AT YEOTMAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Sept. 16.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived at Yeotmal and delivered a lecture in Ganpati festival series to-day in Hindi which was largely attended and was very much appreciated.

THE GREAT POONA PAGEANT.

UNPRECEDENTED ALLEGORICAL DISPLAY

NEARLY A THOUSAND PERFORMERS TO TAKE PART.

The great Poona Pageant and Fete, which has been eagerly looked forward to all these days begins to-morrow and will be continued on Thursday. It may safely be asserted that it will be the greatest spectacular event of its kind in the history of modern Poona, and it should draw thousands of spectators on both days. The Committee of the Pageant, of which H. E. Lady Willingdon is the President, have left no stone unturned to make the Pageant the greatest success not only from the spectators' point of view but also from the financial one, and the funds of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund should benefit immensely from it. The success will in a large measure be due to the untiring efforts of Lady Willingdon. Her Excellency is putting her whole heart into it, being content not merely with general supervision of the preparations but looking into details, so as to make the Pageant the greatest succes possible.

The Pageant is designed to present in an allegory some of the great ideals for which the sons of the British Empire and the Allies are fighting on the various battle fields. The sanctity of international law, the liberation of oppressed nationalities and above all the cause of human freedom are among the great ideals for which Britain and her Allies entered into this war and to the consummation of those noble ideals they have given of their best in men and money. Doubtless there are still many hard struggles ahead but the tide has begun to turn. After four anxious, weary years, the hordes of barbarism, which have laid waste some of the fairest provinces of Europe, are slowly but none the less surely being driven back to their own borders, and the promised land is almost within sight. But though the majority of the sons and daughters of the British Empire have on the whole done their part truly and well, there are still men and women who have not yet grasped the full significance of Britain's participation in the great war on the side of justice and freedom, and it is to bring home to the mind of this portion of the public the great ideals for which the struggle is being waged and their obligations to the Empire that the Pageant is primarily designed. But the Pageant will also celebrate the great Allied victories, especially the part played by Britain in it, that have been recently achieved on the Western front, thanks to the heroic deeds of the British and Allied armies.

The Chief Features.

The chief feature of the Poona Pageant and Fete will of course be the "Grand Pageant and Tableaux" which will take place from 5 p.m., to 6-30 p.m. on the two days. There are other attractive items also such as "the Assault-at-Arms", V. C. Race over lighted hurdles, torch-light procession, fireworks etc., but these items attractive as they are pale into insignificance before the "Grand Pageant and Tableaux" proper. It is this Pageant proper that promises to be the greatest attraction of the whole affair. The grand procession will be led by the heralds and trumpeters supplied by the Bombay Light Horse.

The Indian Section.

The Indian Section will be a most gorgeous one. It will present scenes from the Ramayana, the great Hindu epic, followed by a Great phalanx representing Alexander the Great and the great Macedonian generals who followed him in his victorious march into the heart of Asia. Then there is the Moghul Section which will also be a very gorgeous one representing scenes of Moghul grandeur of the time when the magnificent Empire founded by the hardihood and bravery of Baber and reared by the genius of Akbar was at the zenith of its greatness. This spectacle is expected to be perhaps the most gorgeous and beautiful of all. The Section is organised by Lady Tata and the costumes for it have been lent by H. H. the Lady Aga Khan. It will represent scenes of India of the old and these will be followed by other scenes showing the marvellous progress made by modern India under British rule.

The Indian section will be followed by H. E. the Governor's Bodyguard, and then will come the Allied section. The order of the cars in the Allied section will be as follows:

South Africa, preceded by ten girls;
Australia, preceded by ten girls;
Canada, preceded by ten girls;
Egypt, preceded by ten girls, followed by fan bearers'
France preceded by 40 girls, with Joan of Arc followed by 10 girls;
Italy, preceded by 10 girls followed by 20 children;
America, preceded by 30 girls,
Japan followed by 12 children and
Great Britain followed by 40 girls and 30 sailors.

The Triumph of Justice.

At the end of the Pageant will be a grand Tableaux on a specially-erected stand. It is entitled the "Triumph of Justice". The following are the details of this great Tableaux:

Preliminaries.—The processions, European and Indian, will take post flanking the Tableau Stand.
Music.
The Nursing Sisters and Troops will be drawn up at a distance.

The Sufferers.—Music, mournful and wailing; to which the sufferers (Belgium, Servia, Montenegro, Roumania and Russia) enter, Belgium leading in fetters. They ascend the central staircase to the Stage, kneel and implore the assistance of Justice.

Justice enters.—Justice enters by the left staircase, and appears on the Platform above with scales and sword. She hears the petition of the Sufferers, and orders the trumpets to sound Reveille.

Entrance of Britannia.—Britannia hears the call, and enters below in a chariot. She alights and ascends the main staircase to the Stage, where she seats herself on a Throne, to the right of the steps. The Sufferers beg her to help them. Britannia responds to their appeal, and orders the alarm to be sounded throughout the Empire to rouse her free Children.
Distant bugles take up the call; and the drums beat a tattoo.

Entrance of the Troops—Troops march in and take up their positions.

Entrance of the Nursing Sisters.—Then the Nursing Sisters, led by Florence Nightingale on foot. Both Troops and Nursing Sisters retain their positions throughout the *Tableau.*

Entrance of Britannia's Children.—Britannia's Children now rally to their Mother's side, entering the Stage by the main staircase as follows:—England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Newfoundland, Egypt, India.
Appropriate music for each entry.
They made an abeisance to Britannia, and range themselves around her and the Sufferers. Britannia tells them of the wrongs of the Sufferers, and requests the aid of her Free and Justice loving Children.

The Colonies & India summon their Troops.—They all assent and summon their soldiers to the stage. These are represented by women in costume, six for each country; some enter by the main staircase, some by the left and right staircase; each Detachment separately as called up by the representative of their country.

Distribution of Banners.—England hands to her troops a banner, and the Sister Countries do the same to their Detachments in succession. The Detachments assemble on the Stage until the last (India) has received its Banner.

Tableau "Rule Britannia."—"Rule Britannia" is the song while the Banners are displayed to the audience. The Detachments salute the British Flag, which Britannia holds, and then descend the main staircase in order and file along the galleries to their respective stations, when they seat themselves. The Sufferers gratefully acknowledge the splendid help of the British Empire, but explain that their Enemies are too powerful and numerous to be easily overcome. Britannia exhorts them to hope, and bids them view the great Champions who have taken up their Cause at the Call of Justice.

Justice sounds the alarm.—Music.

Entrance of the Allies.—The first of the Allies, "France," enters by the left staircase to the platform, and pauses at the top of the main staircase. She there exchanges salutations with Britannia. The Marseillaise is sung by all present. "France" descends the three steps of the main staircase to the stage, and takes the hand of Britannia.
Italy enters in the same way, and reaches the stage then Japan and America, who takes Britannia's other hand.

Tableau:—"Champions of Justice."—Tableau.—"Champions of Justice." While the Allies are *thus arranged on the stage their followers in the procession will march past the stand to battle music and will salute the colours.*
The Allied Colours will be displayed above as their representatives of their respective troops pass. Joan of Arc will lead the French Section, and take post in the centre of the Nursing Sisters.

Children's Floral Tribute.—The Allies will then present the Sufferers with floral tributes bound with the National Colours before proceeding to their respective posts.

Allies ascend their thrones.—France will ascend to the platform and take her position (seated) on the left throne. Italy will occupy the right throne, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, will ascend to the platform (right) and India will do the same (left). The other Allies and Colonies etc. will be in position on the stage. Britannia raises Belgium, and approaches the upper staircase, the other Sufferers following.

Liberty enters.—Liberty enters by the left staircase to the platform and stands at the head of the main staircase. Britannia leads Belgium forward, and Liberty descends to take her by the hand. Britannia then ascends to the centre of the platform at the top of the steps, while Justice ascends the central throne.

The Sufferers are set free.—Justice draws her sword, Liberty strikes off the fetters of Belgium, who (with the other Sufferers) turn joyfully and face the audience, free at last.

Tableaux "Unity is Strength."—All those on the stand rise and face the audience, the troops fire a *feu-de-joie*, and streamers are run out from the flagstaffs with the motto "Unity is Strength." Britannia clasps the hands of England and India, and all present sing.

GOD SAVE THE KING EMPEROR.

The pageant is designed by Captain Solomon, who has also composed the words of the Tableaux, and who also designed the poster produced on the opposite page. The special music is produced by Mr. J. Soar. The Pageant is produced by Mrs. Turnbull.

What a grand thing the Pageant is expected to be can be imagined from the fact that no less than 900 people will take part in the performance.

MR. MILBURN'S LITTLE BOOK

Continued from Page 6.

transferred from that district by the Chief Secretary. A nice letter was written to Bose by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Lancelot Hare, who was Commissioner at the time."

The testimony to the Indians in South Africa who though oppressed, preferred imprisonment, hard labour, floggings, privations, cold and semi-starvation, to open violence against constituted authority marks a desire on the part of certain Britishers to recognise the claims of the Indians. The most remarkablel passage in the book occurs in connection with the conversation which Mr. Milburn had with the late Mr. Gokhale. It demonstrates almost to a certainty the attitude the deceased statesman would have taken up in the face of the Seceding movement. We are glad to be able to excerpt it from a bit of political literature obviously written to order. One feels most curious to know what Mr. Surendranath Banerji will have to say in the face of the following colloquy in which Mr. Gokhale most explicitly repudiated any intention of separating himself from the advanced politicians whom it suits certain people to stigmatise as Extremists.

"Milburn: There is another difficulty, too: you have no doubt often heard. It would be difficult for us to join in anything without knowing what we were committing ourselves to, or how far we were going. There are some Indian leaders we might be quite willing to work with, but——

Gokhale: I know what you mean—you want us to repudiate the Extremists. But that is a thing we could never do, and it is an insult to demand it of us. How would you like us to demand that you should never dine with such and such Anglo-Indian civilians?

Milburn: But surely, Mr. Gokhale, what Anglo-Indians ask for is not that you should abandon all social intercourse with Extremists.

Gokhale: Well, perhaps not. But what do you want of us, then? It is well known that our political opinions are different from theirs. If we were to repudiate the Extremists, political life would become a hell. They would retaliate, and Europeans would simply stand by and watch us fight. We do fight, as it is, now. If you read the vernacular press you would know how bitterly they attack us. But we do not repudiate them, and you have no right to demand that we should repudiate a brother-Indian. We would not accept European co-operation upon such terms. Unity is necessary for the future. Both sides are struggling to win the rising generation. Neither I nor Mr. Surendranath Banerji is immortal. We do not want to leave India divided and in disunion.

Mr. Gokhale then rose to go, and becoming calmer added "I don't think much is likely to come of your idea of the co-operation of Anglo-Indians with Indians. We Indians are very suspicious. It may be very wrong of us, but we cannot help it. When any Englishman makes himself very friendly to us we can't help thinking that he wants to persuade us to give up something. I don't think there are many Indians who would join you. A man like Mookerjee (now Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee) might."

(Continued from column 6.)

27 are elected by constituencies, the majority of which are close corporations, therefore more or less in official lending-strings. And the value of their vote is nil. But the world will be told otherwise; and with the "political blockade" ringed round India by the War Cabinet of Britain, truth must lie pinioned or be "torpedoed" by the Censors. Like many other ills this has also to be tolerated for the time being.

Opinions of the Day

Calcutta Riots.

The "Bengalee":—

The mentality of the rioters is indeed, a problem of deep psychological study. Who ever thought that even those belonging to the lowest rungs of Mahomedan society should get so much excited by the prohibition of a meeting that was called to consider the reform scheme, the release of Muslim internees and the silly effusions of a non-Moslem journal on the tomb of the Prophet. The last two matters, we believe, had something to do in producing such an intensity and bitterness of feeling, specially among those who are not used to meetings or parliamentary procedure. But it is instructive to see how a whole community has been stirred to its depths by the order of prohibition. We repeat our conviction that the Government would have acted wisely in allowing the meeting, subject of course to the required safeguards and proper guarantees, if necessary, from the Moslem leaders. Even on Monday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Fuzlal Huq asked whether the Government could not reconsider its decision and allow the meeting to go on. Such an action would not certainly, have been a confession of weakness but an exhibition of strength. But the Government did not see its way to open the door for fresh consideration of the matter.

Deplorable.

"The Hindu":—But Sir William was not happy in saying that it was not only by her consent to accept this further financial responsibility, that her fitness for wielding enlarged powers would be tested. That would constitute bargaining pure and simple and his colleague Sir William Vincent, was telling the Council on Saturday last that what the English disliked most was the spirit of bargaining. It is, therefore, positively unjust and unfair that the decision should have been left to non-official Members who were thus placed in a very awkward predicament. Nothing would have been lost by deferring the consideration of the matter till March next. By that time, the reform question would have reached an advanced stage, the war situation would have been made a little clearer, the proposals of extra taxation which is inevitable, would have taken a definite shape. All the extra outlay which India is being asked to bear now, could well be borne then and adjustments could very easily be made. Except, then, that this extremely annoying course has been adopted to place on the Non-official Members of the Imperial Legislative Council a grave and delicate responsibility we could see no advantage in the selection of the present time to advance the proposal, and the action therefore has to be greatly regretted and deeply deplored.

Seceders Seceding.

"Young India":—Mr. Samarth's appeal "to all thoughtful Indians" to join his All-India Conference of the Moderate Party has begun to bear fruit much sooner than was expected. And we do not know what Mr. Samarth himself thinks of the first fruits. The letter which the Hon. R. V. Mahajani of Akola and other abstainers from the Special Congress have addressed to the press, speaks volumes as to the attitude of "thoughtful Indians." Before the sitting of the Congress they were misled into believing that the Congress was out for rejecting the Montagu Scheme. But the resolution passed by it gave the lie direct to the misrepresentations of the seceders and knocked the bottom of their case for secession. Of course, Mr. Samarth is still hugging to his bosom the queer notion that the Congress resolution was *substantially* rejectionist.

Mr. Sastri's Amendment.

"New India":—The Hon. Mr. Sarma's amendment would have not only fixed the new expenditure, but would have indirectly influenced the Government to be more strict in their treatment of War profiteers. Sir William Meyer proposes to tax excess profits to the extent of only fifty per cent. while in Europe and America, the proportion is not less than eighty per cent. Mr. Sarma's amendment, by confining the new burden to existing resources supplemented by this new tax would have influenced the Government to raise its rate if the proceeds from other sources should decrease. The Hon. Mr. Sastri has freed the Government of India from that restriction, and who can predict how that freedom will be utilised by Sir James Meston? Moreover, the Hon. Mr. Sastri's proposal is to transfer to the Government important powers which the Council ought to have reserved to itself; for in future the only criticism which the Government will permit will be confined to whether they have gone beyond the intentions of Sir William Meyer, which, as the reader will see from his speech, are too vague and elastic to give the Council members any room for effective action.

Representatives!

"Amrita Bazar Patrika":—It is not difficult to understand the motive which lay at the back of Babu Surendra Nath Banerji's resolution in the Indian Legislative Council in support of the Montagu-Chelmsford reform proposals; it was meant to be a counter-blast to their condemnation by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League. No decent-minded Indian will be misled by this dodge; and we are sure the oratory of Babu Surendra Nath and the concert of Mr. Sastri were not intended for the public in India but far beyond the seas. On no other hypothesis can one explain Government support to the resolution. The anxiety of Sir William Vincent, the Home member, to have the votes recorded, and his call for a division, make it clear to what use the resolution will be put. It would be trumpeted before the world as the expression of genuine public feeling, of the "better mind" of India, voiced forth by their "representatives", (to quote Babu Surendra Nath's word), in the highest council in the land. But those who know something of the present constitution of the council will not be surprised at 48 members voting for the first part of the resolution. The present strength of the council is 68, including the Governor-General, the Commander-in-chief, and the executive councillors. Of these 41 are official and nominated non-official members; of the rest

(Continued in Column 5.)

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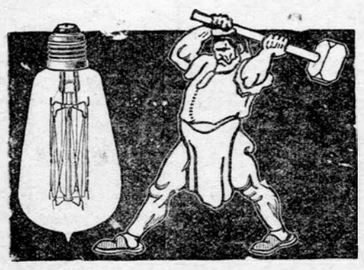

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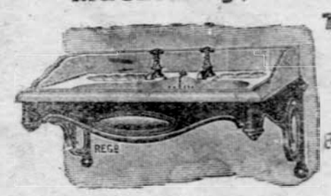
Sanitary-ware, Hardware Machinery, Railway Stores, Tools and Cooking Ranges



FOR PROMPT DELIVERY AT LOWEST RATES IS

CLUBWALLA & CO., LTD.,
Church Gate Street Fort, BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS "STOVES" PHONE 3101.
GB. 259

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particular on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.